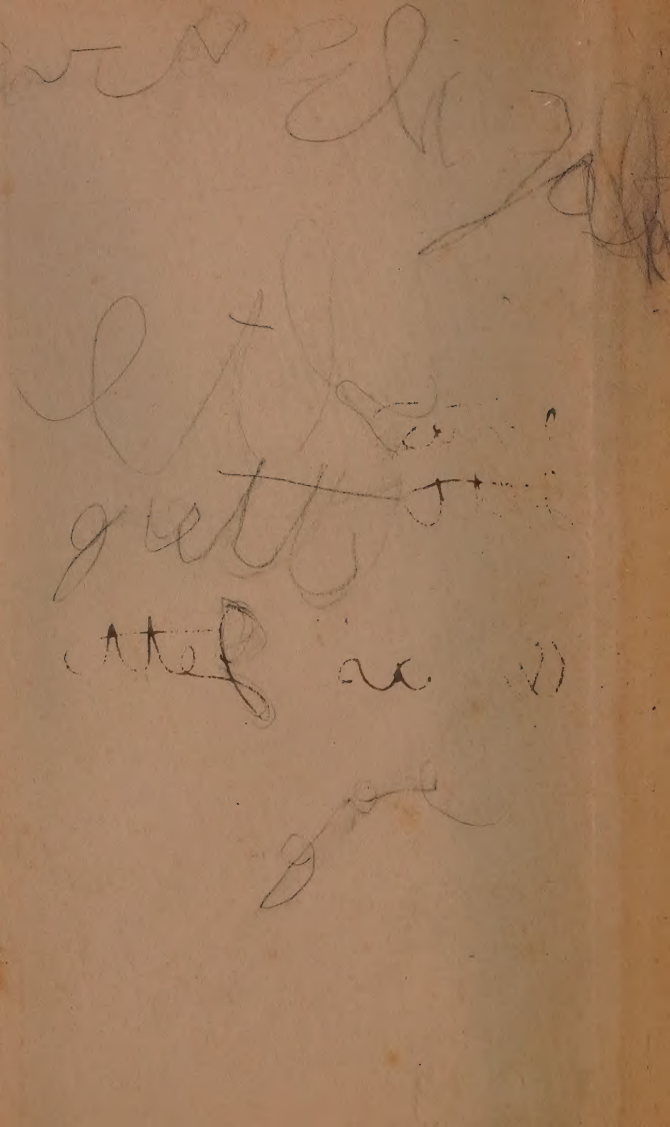
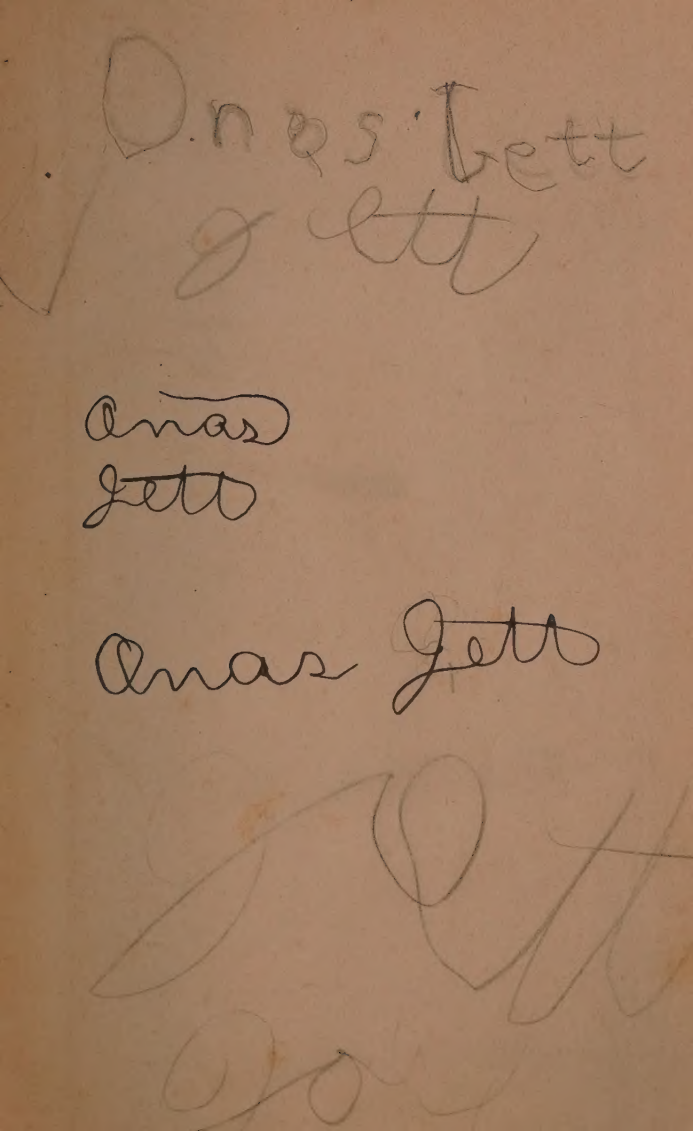
KANSAS EDITION

Student's Series

SPELLER

Scott, Foresman & Company
CHICAGO





KANSAS EDITION

THE STUDENT'S SPELLER

BY

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AND

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REVISED EDITION

CHICAGO

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

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PREFACE.

The compilers of The Student's Speller have aimed to prepare a book which can be used to advantage in every grade of our public school work, from the primary through the high school. The attention of teachers is called to the following features of the book:

1. THE USE OF SCRIPT in the early lessons, thus affording the youthful pupils an opportunity to combine the learning to write with the spelling. The system of vertical writing has been adopted as the basis of the script used in the book.

2. THE CAREFUL GRADING of the work. The wants of the average growing boy and girl have been kept steadily in view, and it is believed that the intelligent teacher can use the book continuously from an early date in the child's school life.

3. THE GROUPING OF WORDS which relate to the same subject. This system is of great advantage in certain cases, as it assists the pupil in learning and remembering the meaning of new terms. It has been used, however, only where it would serve some useful end, and has been confined within proper limits.

4. THE RULES FOR THE USE OF THE HYPHEN—one of the vexed points of English orthography.

5. THE CAREFULLY STATED RULES IN REGARD TO SPELLING; also for the formation of the possessive case and of the plurals of nouns.

6. The mechanical execution of the book, which leaves nothing to be desired as to print, paper, and binding.

Let teacher and pupil note (1) that all words in the lessons printed without accent take the accent on the first syllable; (2) in rare cases an accent has been printed even when it falls on the first syllable, the word being often wrongly accented; (3) in certain cases silent letters have been printed in italics.

A general or frequent use of diacritical marks is not only unnecessary, but positively disfiguring to the page, and confusing to the mind of the pupil. They have been used, therefore, in this speller only where really necessary.

The system of diacritical marks employed is that of the new Webster's International Dictionary. The re-spelling of words to indicate pronunciation is not only unnecessary, as a rule, for the special purpose of making the acquisition of the proper pronunciation easy, but it is confusing to the pupil and leads easily to false spelling. We have therefore adopted the system of diacritical marks used in the Webster *to indicate pronunciation without respelling.* (See Webster's International Dictionary, page LV, at the bottom.)

The proof sheets of this work were carefully examined by the late Professor Thomas Metcalf of the Illinois State Normal University, one of the most competent and careful orthoepists and orthographists in the country.

TABLE OF SOUND REPRESENTATIVES,

WITH THEIR

NAMES, EQUIVALENTS AND VALUES.

Long Vowel Sounds.

Long *e*,	ē, or ī,	as in ēve, machīne.
Tilde *e*,	ẽ, or ĩ, or û,	" ẽarth, fĩr, ûrge.
Long *a*,	ā, or ę,	" āte, they.
Long flat *a*,	â, or ê,	" âir, thêre.
Long Italian *a*,	ä (*ah*),	" ärk.
Broad *o*,	ô, or ą,	" ôr, ąwe.
Long *o*,	ō,	" ōld.
Long double *o*,	o͝, or o͞o, or u͝,	" lo͝se, o͞oze, ru͝le.

Short Vowel Sounds.

Short *i*,	ĭ, or y̆,	as in ĭt, story̆.
Short *u*,	ŭ, or ȯ,	" ŭp, sȯn.
Short *e*,	ĕ,	" ĕlk.
Short *a*,	ă,	" ăt.
Short Italian *a*,	ȧ (*ah* brief),	" ȧsp.
Short *o*,	ŏ, or ą̆,	" ŏn, wą̆tch.
Short double *o*,	o̍, or o͝ŏ, or u̍,	" wo̍uld, wo͝ŏl, pu̍sh.

Diphthongs.

Long *i*, ī, or ȳ (ă+ē), as in īre, bȳ.
Diphthong *oi*, oi, or oy (ô+ĭ), " oil, boy.
Diphthong *ou*, ou, or ow (ă+o͝o), " out, cow.
Long *u*, ū, or ew (ĭ+o͝o), " mūte, few.

Consonants.

y, as in ye.
w, " we.

b, " boy.
d, " do.
j, or ġ, " jug, large.
g, or ḡ, " go.

v, " vine.
ṫh, " ṫhis.
z, or s̲, " zone, as̲.
zh, " azure.

h, as in he.
wh, " when.

p, " pin.
t, " tin.
ch, " church.
k, or c, or ch, as in key, cob, chyme.
f, or ph, as in fame, phonics.
th, " thin.
s, or ç, " so, façade.
sh, or çh, " show, çhateau.

Liquids.

l, as in low.
m, " mow.
n, " no.

n̲, or ng, as in an̲ger, sing.
r, " row.

also

x=ks, as in ox.

x̲=gz, as in ex̲ample.

LESSON 1.

in		bid	
tin		did	
fin		hid	
pin		lid	
win		kid	

LESSON 2.

hit		tip	
fit		lip	
sit		sip	
bit		dip	
pit		hip	

LESSON 3.

nŭt		bŭg	
cut		mug	
fun		tug	
sun		jug	
bun		rug	

LESSON 4.

ĕnd		bĕst	
send		nest	
lend		rest	
mend		west	
tend		vest	

LESSON 5.

bĕll		bĕnt	
tell		went	
fell		dent	
well		tent	
yell		lent	

LESSON 6.

lŏng		fŏnd	
song		pond	
cost		bond	
lost		loft	
tost		soft	

LESSON 7.

dŏt		drŏp	
blot		shop	
shot		slop	
trot		chop	
spot		prop	

LESSON 8.

făn		făt	
man		hat	
can		rat	
ran		cat	
pan		mat	

LESSON 9.

săd		căp	
lad		tap	
had		rap	
bad		map	
mad		lap	

LESSON 10.—Review.

Has the bell rung?

The hen is on her nest.

What did the bun cost?

The boy fell into the well.

LESSON 10.—Review Continued.

The box has a lid. Did you get the nut at the shop? I will give you a pin. Do not hit the dog. The pond is at the end of the lane. The cap is lost. Did you see the horse trot? The cat sits on the rug. There is a bug on the rose. This is

LESSON 10.—REVIEW CONTINUED.

my mug. The kid is fat. Jessie went home. The boy caught the ball. Let us have a song. Do not drop your book.

LESSON 11.

hōld		bōlt	
fold		colt	
sold		jolt	
bold		most	
told		post	

LESSON 12.

rĭng		trim	
sing		brim	
wing		swim	
wish		swing	
fish		sling	

LESSON 13.

trĭp		chĭn	
drip		grin	
ship		spin	
chip		skin	
whip		shin	

LESSON 14.

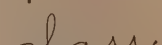
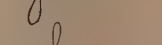
chăt		plăn	
that		slam	
trap		slab	
brag		stand	
glad		sand	

LESSON 15.

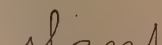
lămp		măsh	
camp		trash	
damp		crash	
cramp		smāsh	
stamp		crack	

LESSON 16.

(å=*ah* brief.)

càst		pàss	
last		class	
fast		grass	
past		glass	
mast		brass	

LESSON 17.

àsk		slànt	
cask		grant	
task		blast	
mask		grasp	
flask		staff	

LESSON 18.

lo͝ok	look	ho͝od	hood
cook	cook	good	good
took	took	stood	stood
hook	hook	brook	brook
book	book	shook	shook

LESSON 19.

lŭmp	lump	brŭsh	brush
pump	pump	crush	crush
bump	bump	trust	trust
jump	jump	crust	crust
plump	plump	stuff	stuff

LESSON 20.—Review.

This is a fine colt. Let us go and swing. The cup is full to the brim. Do not whip the horse. The cow has been sold. Can you catch fish? Do not slam the door. The mouse is in the trap. Here is a pretty lamp. Tell me your plan. Are

LESSON 20.—REVIEW CONTINUED.

you not glad that John has a black lamb for a pet? This is a fast horse. See him pass all the other horses. He stood by the brook. This is a plump kitten. Some glass is blue. The old man uses a staff. Are you at the head of your class? He took his

LESSON 20.—Review Continued.

book and went to school.
Mary has a red hood.
Brush your hair nicely.
Do not crush the flower.

LESSON 21.

sēe	see	dēed	deed
seek	seek	deep	deep
feet	feet	peep	peep
meet	meet	keep	keep
seed	seed	meek	meek

LESSON 22.

rīde	ride	nīne	nine
wide	wide	mine	mine
hide	hide	wine	wine
fire	fire	fine	fine
wire	wire	pine	pine

LESSON 23

mīnd	mind	pīle	pile
find	find	file	file
wind	wind	wipe	wipe
rind	rind	ripe	ripe
kind	kind	life	life

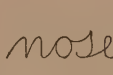
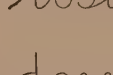
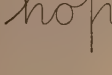
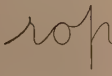
LESSON 24.

nāme		bāke	
same		lake	
lame		take	
tame		make	
game		rake	

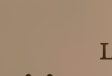
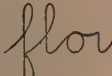
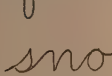
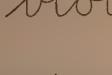
LESSON 25.

shāke		shāme	
snake		blade	
slate		spade	
skate		trade	
grape		shade	

LESSON 26.

chōke		nōse	
poke		rose	
hope		doze	
rope		torn	
note		worn	

LESSON 27.

flōw		tōre	
snow		more	
blow		store	
grow		shore	
slow		snore	

LESSON 28.

ärm		yärd	
farm		hard	
harm		lard	
yarn		hark	
barn		dark	

LESSON 29.

cär		pärt	
star		dart	
start		sharp	
smart		spark	
snarl		scar	

LESSON 30.—REVIEW.

Did you see the man sow the seed? You may keep the book this week. Do not go near the fire. There are nine boys and four girls. Will you have a grape, Eddie? What is the man's name? What a long rope Don has in his hand! May John and

LESSON 30.—Review Continued.

Rose go to the store with me? Will he make a swing? Do you like to see the snow? How slow you are! Let us play a new game. Did you see the snake? Make a picture on your slate. It is a fine day, so you may go and skate. Can

you find the ball? The dog is mine. Do not go to the lake alone. The boy's coat is torn. He must have a new one soon. James has lost his ball in the tall grass. Will Dick and Jane help him find it? See! Jane has found the lost toy.

LESSON 31.

bōōt		cōōl	
root		fool	
loop		soon	
coop		noon	
stoop		moon	

LESSON 32.

trōōp		blōōm	
scoop		gloom	
droop		broom	
proof		spoon	
shoot		spool	

LESSON 33.

hẽr		nẽrve	
were		serve	
jerk		verse	
clerk		term	
stern		earth	

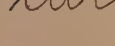
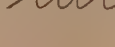
LESSON 34.

fôr		côrk	
form		fork	
corn		cord	
born		lord	
horn		bought	

LESSON 35.

mŏrn		nôr	
scorn		north	
thorn		horse	
storm		short	
torch		snort	

LESSON 36.

câre		stâre	
rare		scare	
dare		share	
hare		spare	
bare		flare	

LESSON 37.

time	time	slīde	slide
twine	twine	glide	glide
shine	shine	stripe	stripe
white	white	strike	strike
while	while	snipe	snipe

LESSON 38.

wo͝ol	wool	trēe	tree
wolf	wolf	free	free
wood	wood	glee	glee
foot	foot	steer	steer
stood	stood	street	street

LESSON 39.

pōōr		slĕd	
roof		shed	
room		bless	
food		peck	
stool		speck	
roost		swell	

LESSON 40.—Review.

morn	drive	horse	storm
shine	spool	verse	clerk
dare	droop	twine	shoot
torch	scare	horn	tree
boot	white	wool	coop
nerve	free	sweet	spare
form	smile	stare	scorn
cook	earth	poor	cool
street	gloom	swell	crook
jerk	cord	were	roost

LESSON 41.

nāil	jāil	māin	chāin
rail	gain	train	drain
tail	pain	sprain	brain
pail	vain	plain	grain
hail	rain	paint	stain

LESSON 42.

fāint	snāil	fēar	lēast
saint	trail	near	feast
faith	fail	dear	beast
maid	flail	hear	teach
braid	sail	year	reach

LESSON 43.

chēat	crēam	spēak	ēast
treat	squeak	sneak	tea
wheat	clean	cheap	beak
dream	bleak	clear	freak
steam	streak	yeast	peak

LESSON 44

trĕad	dĕad	dĕath	blĕd
bread	head	wealth	fret
dread	stead	threat	fleck
spread	breast	sped	neck
thread	breath	fled	wreck

LESSON 45.

ụ for o͞o	ą for ô		ę for ā
rụde	cąuse	fąll	thęy
rule	daub	ball	whey
sure	caught	call	weigh
true	naught	awl	skein
Ruth	haugh ty	bawl	sleigh
ru mor	fawn	drawl	reign
ru ral	fault	awe	prey
gru el	taught	draw	neigh
fruit	haul	gnaw	o bey′
ru in	maul	law	con vey′

LESSON 46.

ew for ū		ew for o͞o	
stew	hew	crew	shrewd
few	flew	brew	sin ew (yụ)
new	yew	drew	crew el
mew	dew	grew	brew er y
blew	pew ter	shrew	be strew′
view	re view′	screw	shrew ish
slew	be dew′	threw	with drew
chew	re new′	strew	o ver threw′

LESSON 47.

ê for â	ụ for o͝o		
thêre	pụt	sụgar	bụl let
where	push	pul pit	cush ion
ere	pull	huz zā′	puss y
heir	full	pul ley	butch er
their	bush	bush es	bul le tin

LESSON 48.

ow for ou		oy for oi	ĭ for ē
cow	now	toy	ma chine′
how	town	boy	po lice′
bow	growl	de stroy′	ra vine
howl	al low′	troy	va lise′
down	en dow′	coy	pique (pe͞ek)
prowl	vow ĕl	al loy′	fa tigue′
gown	row ĕl	an noy′	ca price′
crowd	flow er	a hoy′	an tique′ (te͞ek)
brown	pow er	em ploy′	mag a zine′
scowl	bow er	en joy′	bôm ba zĭne′

LESSON 49.—Review.

rụde	nǝigh	rụ mor	fâ tĭgue′
scowl	hąugh ty	rǝign	cà prĭce′
an tique′	grụ el	gnąw	cụsh ion
shrewd	bụtch er	dąub	mag a zine′
vâ lise′	hêir	pĭque	crowd
cush ion	threw	row ĕl	howl
hụz za′	fąwn	pew ter	view
there	hąul	sin ew (yụ)	pul ley
o bey′	bush es	growl	chew
ru ral	cąught	an noy	po lice

LESSON 50.

ĭ for ē		û for ē	
dĭrt	skĭrt	tûrn	nûrse
flirt	shirt	burn	curse
stir	chirp	curl	purse
firm	mirth	curb	burst
first	girth	curve	urn

LESSON 51.

sẽrve	whĭrl	chûrch	fûrl
stern	worst (ĕ)	lurch	lēarn
perch	worth	spurn	fern
gĭrl	world	spurt	hûrl
twirl	chûrn	burnt	dēarth

LESSON 52.

ā ble	băt tle	râf ter	băr ber
ta ble	rat tle	plas ter	hard er
sta ble	cat tle	mas ter	dark er
fa ble	tat tle	af ter	bar ter
ga ble	prat tle	bask ing	farm er

LESSON 53.

rĕb ĕl	fĕt ter	jōk er	ō val
rev ĕl	let ter	pok er	to tal
tev ĕl	bet ter	rov er	vo cal
ves sĕl	ten der	so ber	o ral
bev ĕl	sev er	clo ver	flo ral

LESSON 54.

un tīe′	ap plȳ′	a wrȳ′	dis guīse′
de cry′	im ply′	es py′	sur prise′
de fy′	Ju ly′	re ly′	in cline′
de ny′	re ply′	un trīed′	de fine′
sup plȳ′	com ply′	be guile′	com bine′

LESSON 55. — Review.

clean	wealth	churn	la bĕl
nail	cheap	grain	fa ble
drain	stern	snail	râf ter
spurn	serve	perch	ves sĕl
dead	thread	reach	un tie
feast	first	dream	a wry′
firm	tail	jail	o val
maid	gain	yeast	de ny′
chain	vain	twirl	to tal
speak	cream	world	reb ĕl

LESSON 56.

pa per	sis ter	bōl ster	mat ter
ped dler	slip per	fe ver	chat ter
riv er	dip per	fish er	clat ter
shiv er	wą ter	găth er	plat ter

LESSON 57.

ba by	pup py	hap py	jel ly
bŏd y	put ty	grā vy	fŏl ly
bōn y	ti dy	dăn dy	glŏss y
po ny	ŭg ly	sil ly	fan cy

LESSON 58.

toŭch	brôth er	côv er	troŭb le
tôngue	smôth er	gôv ern	côl or
ôth er	nôth ing	coŭs in	côm fort
môth er	noŭr ish	coŭp le	wor ry

LESSON 59.

joint	an noy′	boy ish	ap point′
point	em ploy′	oys ter	joy ful
spoil	re joice′	toil ing	oint ment
a void′	poi son	soil ing	moist en

LESSON 60.

cloud y	de vour′	ground	show er
coun ter	mouth ful	frown	crowd ed
a rouse′	with out′	down	scowl ing
a mount′	found	bow er	crown ing

SECTION II.

LESSON 61.

all, the whole.
awl, a shoemaker's tool.
ball, a round body.
bawl, to cry aloud.
bear, an animal.
bare, naked.
by, near.
buy, to purchase.
be, to exist.
bee, an insect.

LESSON 62.

flee, to run from.
flea, a small insect.
hour, sixty minutes.
our, belonging to us.
heal, to cure.
heel, a part of the foot.
soar, to fly aloft.
sore, tender, painful.
hail, frozen rain.
hale, healthy.
peal, a loud sound.
peel, to pare.

LESSON 63.

fûr ry	cûr dle	gûr gle	bûr nish
tur nip	re turn′	bur dock	hurl ing
turn er	dis turb′	pur pose	burn ing
tur tle	ab surd′	sur face	turn ing

LESSON 64.

clĕv er	vĕs per	fĕath er	for get
plĕas ant	mes sage	trem ble	dĭ rect′
splen did	self ish	re spect′	sus pect′
health y	net tle	at tend′	plĕas ure (yu̇r)

LESSON 65.—Review.

fan cy	nour ish	health y	de vour′
sil ly	pup py	a void′	re joice′
coun ter	wor ry	mes sage	gur gle
clev er	cŏup lē	pur pose	sis ter
net tle	mat ter	slip per	riv er
tongue	bōl ster	wą ter	gath er
smŏth er		po ny	for get′

LESSON 66.

mist, fog.	rap, to knock.
missed, failed to attain.	wrap, to cover.
tears, water from the eyes.	lead, a heavy metal.
tiers, rows.	led, did lēad.
vale, a valley.	rough, coarse, rude.
veil, a covering for the face.	ruff, an article for the neck

LESSON 67.

slēep y	wēak ly	clēan ness	re pēat′
sleep less	free ly	mean ness	de feat′
a sleep	clear ly	weak ness	con ceal′
nēat ly	mean ly	com plēte′	re veal′
chēap ly	cheap est	ap pear′	re peal′

LESSON 68.

a līke′	in vīte′	dĭ vīde′	trī al
a live′	de light′	pro vide′	cli mate (mĕt)
a rise′	in quire′	sub side′	like ly
un kind′	re quire′	con fide′	right ly
com bine′	re tire′	re side′	wide ly

LESSON 69.

lock, a fastening.
loch, a lake or bay.
more, a greater quantity.
mower, one who mows.

plate, a shallow dish.
plait, to lay in folds.

bay, an arm of the sea.
bey, a Turkish officer.
slay, to kill.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.

tale, a story.
tail, of an animal.

LESSON 70.

bowl, a concave vessel.
boll, the seed vessel of a plant.
high, lofty.
hie, hasten.
herd, a drove.
heard, did hear.

lack, to be in need of.
lac, a kind of gum.
moat, a ditch.
mote, a small particle.
serge, a coarse woolen cloth.
surge, to swell.

LESSON 71.

(IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.)

teach er	ink	clock	black board
pu pĭl	slate	bell	roll book
desk	pen cĭl	rụl er	card
seat	globe	cray on	pa per
book	chart	e rās′ er	point er
pen	map	spónge	satch el

LESSON 72.

(ABOUT THE HOUSE.)		(IN THE HOUSE.)	
trees	room	chair	book case
flow ers	win dow	ta ble	cur tain
vines	door	stand	screen
shrubs	floor	so fa	vase
walks	car pet	stool	mir ror
grass	bu reau (rō)	pict ure	brack et
lawn	what not	grate	bed

LESSON 73.

(IN THE KITCHEN AND PANTRY.)

stove	sink	shelf	jam
ket tle	pail	tray	jel ly
skil let	dip per	chest	pick les
grid dle	ba sin	jar	pre serves'
broom	drain	pan	vin e gar
dust pan	pump	sieve	spi ces
flat i ron (i ûrn)	churn	strain er	cit ron

LESSON 74.

bread	eggs	knife	cas ter
toast	sal ad	fork	tu reen'
bis cuit	veg e ta bles	spoon	la dle
cof fee	soup	glass	cup
tea	cel er y	sal ver	sau cer
but ter	meat	tea pot	plate
cream	hon ey	cof fee-pot	nap kin

LESSON 75.—Review.

in quire'	cray on	chest	sau cer
skil let	bu reau	grass	knife
ba sin	flow er	but ter	hon ey
bis cuit	ta ble	cream	tu reen
nap kin	a sleep'	cel er y	sal ad
pen cil	re side'	wide ly	grid dle
com plete	teach er	win dow	point er
sponge	so fa	pump	strain er
cur tain	car pet	chart	dip per
vin e gar	brack et	black board	flat i ron

LESSON 76.

nay, no.
neigh, the cry of a horse.
laid, placed.
lade, to load.
jam, a kind of preserve.
jamb, side piece of a door.
Paul, a man's name.
pall, a black cover.
load, a burden.
lode, a metallic vein.
weak, feeble, infirm.
week, a space of seven days.

LESSON 77.

(things to eat.)

Meat			*Bread.*
veal	ham	souse	wheat
steak	liv er	heart	In dian
beef	sau sage	shoul der	Gra *h*am
mut ton	ba con	sir loin	stale
pork	cut let	spare rib	fresh
ven i son	tripe	fil let	rye

LESSON 78.

Veg e ta bles.

peas	tur nĭp	cab bage	spin ach (ĕj)
beans	car rot	ŏn ion	pars ley
po tā′ to	squash	as păr′ a gus	cu cum ber
to mā to	pars nip	cau li flow er	mush room
beet	let tuce (tĭs)	egg plant	săl si fy
en′ dĭve	răd ish	pump kin	ar ti choke

LESSON 79.

Fruits.

ap ple	cher ry	ŏr ange	straw ber ry
peach	cur rant	lem on	black ber ry
pear	fig	ā pri cot	răsp ber ry (răz)
grape	cit ron	nec tar ĭne	goose ber ry (gōōz)
plum	bā nā′ nā	quince	cran ber ry
date	pine ap ple	per sim′ mon	dew ber ry

LESSON 80.

beer, a malt liquor.
bier, a carriage for the dead.
bell, an instrument of sound.
belle, a young lady.
bald, without hair.
bawled, shouted.
ate, did eat.
eight, a number.
ail, to trouble.
ale, a liquor.
fir, an evergreen tree.
fur, the hair of certain animals.

LESSON 81.

ANIMALS.

(*do mes' tic.*)		(*wild.*)	
cat	goat	deer	mŏn key
dog	pig	wolf	hy e' na
horse	ox	bear	buf fa lo
cow	mule	li on	cam ĕl
călf	sheep	ti ger	wea sel
colt	lămb	fox	o pos' sum
	kid		wild cat

LESSON 82.

Seasons.

Spring	Sum mer	Au tumn	Win ter

Months.

Jan u a ry (ĕry)	Jū ly'	Sun day
Feb rụ a ry (ĕry)	Au gust	Mŏn day
March	Sep tem' ber	Tūes day
A prĭl	Oc to' ber	Wĕdnes day
May	No vem' ber	Thûrs day
Jūne	De cem' ber	Fri day
		Sat ur day

LESSON 83.

(THINGS TO WEAR.)

dress	col lar	a pron	cuff
shawl	neck tie	man tle	belt
scarf	hood	sack	sash
coat	glove	hat	rib bon
vest	bŏn net	skirt	lace
hose	cape	cloak	flow er
shoes	jack et	wrap per	fĕath er

LESSON 84.

grease, animal fat.
Greece, a country.
key, for a lock.
quay, a wharf.
rye, a kind of grain.
wry, crooked.
cellar, an underground room.
seller, one who sells.
pain, suffering.
pane, a window glass.
slow, not fast.
sloe, a small bitter fruit.
step, a pace.
steppe, a plain.
ânt, an insect.
ăunt, a father's or mother's sister.
knew, did know.
nəw, fresh, not old.
might, strength.
mite, a very small thing.

LESSON 85.—Review.

steak	per sim′ mon	souse	cur rant
a pron	sir loin	fil let	ā pri cot
quince	Gra ham	cran ber ry	hy e na
peach	ba nä′ nȧ	sheep	Tūes day
shawl	ba con	buf fa lo	Wĕdnes day
tripe	mut ton	feath er	Feb ru a ry
In dian	rib bon	o pos′ sum	Au gust
dew ber ry	col lar	wrap per	Sat ur day
wea sel	man tle	shoul der	Au tumn
cit ron	cher ry	sau sage	Thûrs day

LESSON 86.

Common Flowers.

pink	dai sy	daf fo dil	fox glove
pop py	vi o let	but ter cup	măr i gold
lil y	tu lip	ver be′ na	prim rose
rose	pē o ny	phlŏx	col um bine
li lac	dan de li on	lark spur	cro cus
pan sy	hol ly hŏck	sun flow er	snow drop

LESSON 87.

Trees.

oak	wil low	larch	fir
ash	lo cust	ąl der	yew
ma ple	hick o ry	birch	syc a more
ce dar	pop lar	hem lock	but ter nut
elm	beech	sprụce	box wood
pine	wąl nut	chest nut	cā tăl′ pa
hol ly	mag no′ li ā	cy press	jū ni per

LESSON 88.

creek, a small river.
creak, to make a harsh noise.
cord, a small rope.
chord, the string of a musical instrument.
close, to shut.
clothes, garments. (also clōthz).
adds, joins.
adz, a kind of ax.
beech, a forest tree.
beach, a sandy or pebbly shore.
cast, to throw.
caste, a distinct class.

LESSON 89.

Farmers' Implements.

plow	pitch fork	spade	trow ĕl
hăr row	hay knife	shovel	pĭnch ers
mōw er	roll er	rake	wa ter ing-pot
cul ti va tor	drill	hoe	wheel bar row
reap er	seed er	fork	wag on
scythe	lad der	weed er	cart

LESSON 90.

Tradesmen.

bak er	pāint er	mold er	join er
bu̱tch er	print er	plumb er	black smith
bar ber	sad dler	weav er	gold smith
tai lor	tan ner	shoe mak er	me chăn′ ic
mill er	tin ner	plas ter er	ma son
hat ter	cŏŏp er	car pen ter	brew er

LESSON 91.

Men of Other Occupations.

farm er	team ster	com pos′ i tor	drīv er
gar den er	hack man	car ri er	jan i tor
flō rist	mer chant	pōr ter	chand ler
dāi ry man	drug gist	ped dler	hō sier
shĕp herd	book keep er	drōv er	po lĭce′ man

LESSON 92.—Review.

vi o let	wal nut	chest nut	shep herd
tu lip	tai lor	ca tăl pa	dāi ry man
ver be′ na	car ri er	sy̆c a more	gold smith
pan sy	cy press	box wood	mer chant
fox glove	măr i gold	trow ĕl	jan i tor
cro cus	jū ni per	har row	po lĭce man
pē o ny	pitch fork	cul ti va tor	scy̆the
mag no′ li a	pin cers	wheel bar row	seed er
phlox	ped dler	shoe mak er	hick o ry
cit ron	tin ner	me chan ic	ma ple

LESSON 93.

Insects.

gnat	bum ble bee	but ter fly	cat er pil lar
mŏth	hon ey bee	house fly	cock roach
wee vil	grăss hop per	gad fly	bed bug
crick et	wąsp	hôr net	tick
bee tle	spi der	ear wig	louse
lo cust	flē*a*	mĭdge	mos qui′ to (mus kē′ to)

LESSON 94.

Grain and Grass.			*Metals.*	
wheat	flax	buck wheat	gold	i ron
oats	maize	clo ver	sil ver	steel
rye	mil let	sedge	cop per	brass
corn	hemp	tim o thy	zinc	nick ĕl
rice	bar ley	blue grass		

LESSON 95.

Fish.

(SALT WATER.)	(FRESH WATER.)		(SHELL FISH.)
cod	shad		mus sel (sl)
mack er el	bass		scal lop (skŏl up)
had dock	pick er el		cŏck le
tur bot	trout		per i win kle
her ring	pike	*salt*	oys ter
hąl i but (hŏl)	mĭn now		crab
skate	suck er		lob ster
smelt	săl*m* on (săm un)		clam
sole	floun der		
hake	mul let		
	stur geon		

LESSON 96.

borne, carried.
bourn, a limit.
rood, the fourth part of an acre.
rude, uncivil.
owe, to be bound.
oh, an exclamation.
peace, quiet.
piece, a part.
none, not any.
nun, a woman devoted to a religious life and living in a cloister.
rice, a kind of grain.
rise, ascent.

LESSON 97.

What we can do with the Voice.		*Words relating to Travel.*	
speak	chat ter	jour ney	strōll
shout	mut ter	tour	säun ter
scream	growl	voy age	trudge
shrĭēk	trill	cruĭse	roam
whine	mur mur	tramp	wan der
sing	hăl lōō′	ramble	trav erse
screech	whoop	rove	mi grate

LESSON 98.

Land and Soil.

swąmp	turf	fruĭt ful	făl low
low land	clay	pro lif′ ic	wōrn out
up land	sod	fĕr tĭle	ăr id
high land	loam	till a ble	stĕr ĭle
moor land	muck	ăr ą ble	băr ren
sub soil	grav ĕl	pro duc′ tive	rock y

LESSON 99.

Vehicles.

g̃ig	dray	om nĭ bus
bug gy	sled	hôrse car
căr riage (rĕj)	sl̤eigh (slā)	hack
chăr i ot	cut ter	lăn′ dą*u*
bą rǫuche′ (rōōsh)	phā e tǫn	rock a way
coach	ç̣hāi̯se (shāz)	ve loç̣′ i pede
wăg on	cŭr′ rĭ cle	bī cy̆ cle (bi=two)
cart	dĭl ĭ gence′ (de le zhongs′)	trī cy̆ cle (tri=three)
		tan dem
		trol ley-car

LESSON 100.

plain, clear.	stairs, steps.
plane, to smooth.	stares, gazes intently.
plum, a fruit.	thêir, belonging to them.
plumb, perpendicular.	thêre, in that place.
ring, a circle.	tacks, small nails.
wring, to twist.	tax, tribute.

LESSON 101.—Review.

pick er ĕl	had dock	mag no li a
hą̣l i but (hŏl)	lob ster	chăr i ot
stur ġeǫn (jŭn)	per i win kle	ba rouche (rōōsh)
tur bot	voy age (voi ĕj)	om ni bus
cat er pil lar	săl′m on (săm′ un)	trī cy̆ cle
tim o thy	shriek	cŭr ri cle
mǫs quĭ to (ke)	cr̤ui̯se	tĕr rą̣ pin
crick ĕt	pro lif ic	*arbor vitæ* (vī′ tē)
gnat	stĕr ĭle	tôr toĭse (tĭs)

LESSON 102.

Animals.

mar tĕn	badg er (băj er)	sloth	i bex
lynx	gu*ĭ*n′ ēa pig	jag u ăr′	go ril′ la
pôr cu pine	dôr mouse	jack a̤l (ôl)	kăn ga roo′
rac cōōn′	re̤in deer	an te lope	bab oon′
fer ret	lĕop ard	gā zĕlle′	ze bra
ēr mīne	pan ther	eha me′ le ŏn	bi sŏn

LESSON 103.

flour, fine meal.
flow er, a̤ blossom.
hall, a large room.
haul, to draw, to pull.
hear, to perceive by the ear.
here, in this place.
lo, behold.
low, base, humble.
gam bŏl, to frisk.
gam ble, to play for money.
hole, a hollow place.
whole, all of a thing.

LESSON 104.

Offenders.

thief	scoun drel	fel ŏn
out law	swin dler	im pŏs′ tor
knave	pick pock et	ban dit
vil lain (lĕn)	high′ way man	pī rate (rĕt)
cheat	mur der er	smug gler
li ar	as sas′ sin	de se̤rt′ er
rōgue	buc ca neer′	burg lar
vag a bond	house break er	foot pad
ras cal	rec re ant	ruf fian
cā*i* tiff	cut throat	rob ber

LESSON 105.

Musical Instruments.

lute	drum	or gan	tri′ an gle
harp	trum pet	pĭ ă′ no	ac cor′ di on
lyre	bu gle	me lo′ de on	bāss vi ol
flūte	bag pipe	vi o lin′	bāss horn
fife	clăr i on	guĭ tär′	hand or gan
vi ol	cym bal	tam bour īne	trŏm′ bōne
ban jo	clar′ i net	dul ci mer	har mo′ ni um

LESSON 106.

Parts of a Building.

frame	win dow	joist	tow er
rōōf	en trance	ceil ing	pil lar
dome	sill	ridge pole	col umn
stee ple	post	par ti′ tion	côr nice
tur ret	beam	ves′ ti bule	friēze
chim ney	brace	foun da′ tion	pōr ti co

LESSON 107.

Building Material.

brick	pôr′ phў rў	plâs ter
stone	a do′ be (ȧ dō bā)	tim ber
wood	lä vȧ	plank
slate	i ron (urn)	clap board (klăb′ bōrd)
mar ble	glâss	shin gles
gran ite	môr tar	boards
lime stone	pŭt ty	mold ing
free stone	cem′ ent	flōor ing

LESSON 108.

au ger, a tool for boring.
au gur, to foretell.
lie, an untruth.
lye, water impregnated with an alkali.
moan, to lament.
mown, cut with a scythe.
one, a unit.
won, gained.
pore, a small hole.
pour, to send forth in a stream.
arc, a part of a circumference.
ark, a vessel.

LESSON 109.

cask, a barrel.
casque, a helmet.
gild, to overlay with gold.
guild, an association of men.
just, right, exact.
joust, a mock fight on horseback.
peer, an equal, a nobleman.
pier, a projecting wharf.
red, a color.
read, perused.
wait, to stay.
weight, importance, heaviness.

LESSON 110.

At the Shoemaker's.

lâst	waxed-end	shoe	kid
awl	bris tles	boot	mo roc′ co
râsp	nail	slip per	călf skin
ham mer	welt	gai ter	kip skin
soap stone	sole	sâ bot′ (bŏ)	cow hide
lap stone	vamp	leg ging	buck skin
whet stone	quar ter	leath er	goat
sand pa per	in sole	pat ent	çham ois (shăm ȳ)

LESSON 111.

Names of Men.		*Names of Women.*	
El mer	Lọu is	A my	Fan ny
Ed win	Rō land	El la	Em ma
James	Will iam	Co ra	De li a
Jes se	Da vid	Cor ne′ li a	Al ĭce
Frank	Al bert	Hel ĕn	Ro sa
Os car	Clạude	Flŏr ĕnce	Ju li a
Wạl ter	Eu′ gene	Rụth	Ju′ li et
Vic tor	Her bert	Lō is	Mạud
Paul	Guy	Lū cy	Ā da
Jū lĭ an	Hen ry	I rēne′	Ber tha

LESSON 112.—Review.

im pos tor	frieze	Rō land
de ṣert er	mold ing	waxed-end
vamp	dul ci mer	mo roc co
ridge pole	scoun drel	I rē ne
ga zelle	leop ard	badg er
me lo de on	bris tles	soap stone
col umn	bi son	vil lain
jag u ar	rac coon	cham ois (shăm ẙ)
buc ca neer	clar i on	Eu′ gene
a do′ be (bā)	lynx	ves ti bule
Ju li an	burg lar	steē ple
Ju li et	par tĭ′ tion	ac cor di on
foot pad	vag a bond	er′ mĭne
ban jo	au gur	weight

SECTION III.

IMPORTANT RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

LESSON 113.

Ths is *sonant* in the following eight words:

*bă*ths*	lă*ths*	mou*ths*	pă*ths*
clŏ*ths*	mŏ*ths*	ŏa*ths*	wrēa*ths*

Ths is *non-sonant* in all other words.

EXAMPLES.

deaths	hēaths	Gŏths	widths
truths	sheaths	fourths	depths
youths	ēarths	brĕaths	myths
fifths	plinths	lengths	faiths
swaths	wrāiths	months	Sab baths

LESSON 114.

I is always short when it constitutes or ends an unaccented syllable not initial, and is usually short in unaccented initial syllables.

EXAMPLES.

dĭ vide	im ĭ tate	in′ tĭ māte (*v.*)	tan gĭ ble
dĭ rect	in vis′ ĭ ble	par tĭ cle	dif fĭ dent
fĭ nance′	no bil′ ĭ ty	ar tĭ cle	in dĭ gence
pĭ az za	u til′ ĭ ty	crų cĭ ble	o rĭ en′ tal
tĭ rade′	fer til′ ĭ ty	des′ pĭ cȧ ble	ĭr ĭ des′ cent

* For memorizing.

LESSON 114.—Continued.

In the initial syllables, *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri* and *tri*, the *i* is generally long.

EXAMPLES.

ī de′ a	bī ped	crī′ noid	clī′ ma tize
ī tin e rant	bī og′ ra phy	crī′ nal	clī ma tol′ o gy
ī so ther′ mal	Chī neşe′	crī sis	Clī′ o
ī′ cī cle	chī rog′ ra phy	prī me′ val	clī mat′ ic
ī am′ bic	chī rur′ ger y	prī va teer′	trī′ pod
ī den′ ti fy	chī rop′ o dist	prī va′ tion	trī an′ gu lar
bī ol′ o gy	chī rol′ o gy	prī ŏr′ i ty	trī bu′ nal
bī as	crī te′ ri on	prī mor′ di al	trī um′ vir
bī no′ mi al		clī′ max	trī en′ ni al

LESSON 115.

A has the brief sound of *ah* [short Italian *a*] when it constitutes or ends an unaccented syllable.

EXAMPLES.

ȧ way′	cit′ ȧ del	Ȧ man′ dȧ	Ȧ mer′ i cȧ
cȧ nīne′	co ma	Em′ mȧ	Vir gin′ ī ȧ
ȧ las′	del′ tȧ	Clăr′ ȧ	Pe o′ rī ȧ
ăl′ kȧ li	dī′ ȧ lect	Ber′ thȧ	Căr o li′ nȧ
pȧ rade′	or′ nȧ ment	I′ dȧ	Hȧ van′ ȧ
so′ dȧ	com′ pȧ ny	Do′ rȧ	Mon tä′ nȧ
pu′ pȧ	pōrt′ ȧ ble	Vi′ o lȧ	U′ ti cȧ
com′ mȧ	pī′ rȧ cy	Lạu′ rȧ	Chī′ nȧ
cab′ ȧ la	dŏg′ mȧ	No′ rȧ	Ạus′ trī ȧ
bȧ nä′ nȧ	bō′ ȧ	E li′ zȧ	Per′ si ȧ (shī)

LESSON 116.

O before final *n* is commonly suppressed when immediately preceded by *c*, *ck*, *s* or *t*.

EXAMPLES.

bēa′ con (kn)	ba con	beck on	ben i şon
but ton	gar ri son	crim şon	dam şon
dea con	mut ton	glut ton	les son
ma son (sn)	priş on	par son	per son
poi şon (zn)	trēa şon	rēa şon	reck on
sēa şon	cot ton	ven′ i şon	faḷ con (fô kn)

LESSON 117.

When the termination *sion* is immediately preceded by an accented vowel, it is pronounced *zhun*.

EXAMPLES.

fu′ şion	de lū′ şion	ex clū′ şion	cŏr ro′ şion
ad he′ şion	con clū′ şion	col liş′ ion	oc ca′ şion
de ciş′ ion	in va′ şion	ex plo′ şion	il lū′ şion
e ro′ şion	dĭ viş′ ion	pro fu′ şion	ob trụ′ şion
col lū′ şion	e va′ şion	a bra′ şion	in ciş′ ion
per sua′ şion	e lū′ şion	con fu′ şion	pro trụ′ şion
co he′ şion	re viş′ ion	pre cĭş′ ion	dif fu′ şion

When the termination *sion* is not immediately preceded by an accented vowel, it is pronounced *shun*.

EXAMPLES.

ex cur′ sion	re mis′ sion	com pul′ sion	dĭ ver′ sion
dis cus′ sion	as per′ sion	sub mer′ sion	se ces′ sion
a ver′ sion	com mis′ sion	ex pres′ sion	in ver′ sion
per mis′ sion	im mer′ sion	e mer′ sion	de pres′ sion
per ver′ sion	o mis′ sion	pos ses′ sion	ex pul′ sion
dis mis′ sion	sub mis′ sion	re ver′ sion	im pres′ sion

LESSON 118.

Suppress the sound of *e* before final *l* in the following words:

*be tel (bē' tl)	grov el	na vel	shriv el
chat tel	ha zel	rav el	swiv el
driv el	man tel	shek el	sniv el
ea ṣel	mus sel	shov el	wea ṣel

NOTE.—A few other words, as mangel-wurzel, swingel, teasel, also suppress the *e* before final *l*.

LESSON 119.

Let *e* before final *l*, in all but the foregoing words, be sounded—*lightly* but *distinctly*.

EXAMPLES.

mod ĕl	fun nĕl	chiṣ ĕl	sor rĕl
hŏv ĕl	flan nĕl	lin tĕl	cud gĕl
nov ĕl	ker nĕl	chan cĕl	tow ĕl
nick ĕl	A bĕl	lau rĕl	gos pĕl
ves sĕl	Ma bĕl	tun nĕl	tram mĕl
chap ĕl	chan nĕl	run nĕl	car a mĕl
grav ĕl	bev ĕl	trow ĕl	mŏn grĕl (mŭng grel)
ıev ĕl	căm ĕl	vow ĕl	dow ĕl
can cĕl	pŏm mĕl (pŭm)	row ĕl	um bĕl
pan ĕl	car pĕl	as pho dĕl	ân gĕl

*For memorizing.

LESSON 120.

E before final *n* is silent (1) in participles.

EXAMPLES.

given (gĭv'n)	swollen	beaten	stridden
taken	frozen	bidden	stricken
bitten	hidden	chidden	trodden
broken	lāden	eaten	graven
spoken	ridden	forsāken	proven
riven	shaken	gotten	woven
fallen	written	rĭsen	slidden
stolen	arĭsen	smitten	striven

(2) In most other words.

EXAMPLES.

seven	eleven	vĭxen	hempen
often (ŏf'n)	even	ŏven	rotten
loosen	widen	golden	waxen
lengthen	madden	craven	earthen
brāzen	oaken	harden	heathen
warden	leaden	open	kitten
garden	wooden	happen	dozen
hāven	burden	rĭpen	wāken
chāsten	maiden	token	hĕaven

LESSON 121.

E before final *n* should be sounded (1) in the following words:

*as pĕn	ny phĕn	lin dĕn	row ĕn
chick ĕn	kitch ĕn	mar tĕn	sud dĕn
glū tĕn	lĭ chĕn (kĕn)	pat tĕn	yew ĕn

* For memorizing.

LESSON 121.—Continued.

(2) In any word not a participle, in which the terminal *en* is immediately preceded by any one of the liquids, *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*.

EXAMPLES.

El lĕn	sul lĕn	bĭ tu′ mĕn	băr rĕn
Hel ĕn	wom ĕn (wĭm)	sta mĕn	si rĕn
Al lĕn	o mĕn	hy mĕn	chil drĕn
pol lĕn	a cu′ mĕn	cyc′ la mĕn (sik)	al bu′ mĕn
wŏol ĕn	reg′ i mĕn	lin ĕn	ab do′ mĕn

LESSON 122.

I before terminal *l* or *n* must not be sounded in the six words, *dev*i*l (dev'l), ev*i*l, weev*i*l, bas*i*n, cous*i*n, rais*i*n, but should be sounded in all others.

EXAMPLES.

ax ĭl	jăve lĭn (jăv lin)	fu şĭl (zil)	cŏf fĭn
pis tĭl	coun cĭl	spav ĭn	civ ĭl
len tĭl	cav ĭl	mat ĭn	an vĭl
pĕr ĭl	rĕş ĭn	săt ĭn	Lat ĭn
cod i cĭl	pen cĭl	toc sĭn	fos sĭl
vig ĭl	bob bĭn	bus kĭn	tran quĭl
ten drĭl	rob ĭn	bod kĭn	sten cĭl
tan nĭn	cab ĭn	u ten′ sĭl	cum ĭn
lăm*b* kĭn	wel kĭn	mar gĭn	ur chĭn
man i kĭn	pū pĭl	pop lĭn	daf fo dĭl

*For memorising.

LESSON 123.

X has the sound of *gz* only when immediately followed by an accented vowel or accented *h*.

EXAMPLES.

ex ạlt′	ex am′ ine	ex ag′ ger āte	ex on′ er ate
ex ist′	ex ot′ ic	lux u′ ri ous	ux o′ ri ous
*ex haust′	ex or′ bi tant	ex er′ tion	ex ude′ (yūd)
*ex hib′ it	ex am′ ple	ex hale′	ex ert′
*ex hôrt′	ex ec′ u tive (yū tiv)	aux il′ ia ry (yȧ rȳ)	ex act′

X has otherwise the sound of *ks*.

EXAMPLES.

ex′ it	ex′ o dus	ex cuse′	ex traôr′ di na ry
ex′ īle	ex cite′	ex′ o gen	ex′ qui site
ex tŏl′	ex clude′	ex pose′	ex treme′
ex′ trȧ	ex cise′	ex tort′	ex′ tri cate
ex tend′	ex cel′	ex ter′ nal	ex plain′

NOTE.—Accented *h* following *x* should be sounded.

LESSON 124.

COMPOUND WORDS.—USE OF THE HYPHEN.

REMARKS.—Most compound words now written as simple words, i. e. without the hyphen, such as, *railroad*, *forever*, *nightwatch*, were originally written as two words. Increasing frequency of use led to their being compounded with the hyphen, and finally without it. Thus, *railroad* would appear as *rail road*, *rail-road*, and *railroad*. There is at

*Sound the h.

esent a large body of words undergoing this process of owth toward the simple form. Heretofore, little effort has en made to systematize the use of the hyphen. Authors ve followed their own preferences to a great extent, while xicographers, in their efforts to record the best usage, have llen into many inconsistencies and disagreements.

No reasonable amount of time and effort will suffice to aster the spelling of compounds as presented by either of e great American authorities. But, more than this, such mastery, even if attainable, would be of questionable lue, since the best printed books and periodicals often nore the dictionary standard and set up their own, and ce the words in the dictionaries themselves now spelled th a hyphen may in subsequent editions be spelled with- t it.

For these reasons, the compilers of this book have sought simplify the spelling of compounds, not by omitting the phen altogether, since it is often useful, but by making use conform to rule. In doing this, they have not nored authority, but have followed that which must every- ere be recognized as good, viz., that of Marshall T. gelow, head proof-reader of the University Press, at mbridge, Mass.* The rules which follow, and in con- rmity to which the compound words in this book are elled, are based upon those found in his treatise.

It is recommended that the pupils be required to learn e rules, and that they be drilled upon the spelling of rds falling under them. In this way the proper use of e hyphen, now so hard to learn, will become a matter of t little difficulty.

* Bigelow's Handbook of Punctuation, Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

Principle I.

Separate simple words in common use should always *united in one* (i. e. spelled without the hyphen) *when th* *are accented as single simple words.*

EXAMPLES.

Anything, anybody, railroad, byword, steamboat, ever thing, everybody, roughhew, slaveholder, wellnigh, bygon alehouse, schoolboy, spellbound, awestruck, downtrodde selfsame, northeast, northwest, southeast, awhile, heartach raindrop, teardrop, nowadays, forever, forevermore, twofol tenfold, fourscore, twopenny, meantime, halfpence, fou pence, tenpence, Englishman, workman, oysterman, groun work, network, framework, schoolmate, eyelash, eyebro eyeglass, beeswax, ratsbane, townspeople, childlike, lifelik overestimate, underbrush, afterpiece, etc.

Principle II.

Compounds should not be made when separate wor *will convey the meaning just as well.*

EXAMPLES.

a. Where a noun is used as an adjective.

Mountain district, Sunday school, brother clergyma dinner dishes, slave trade, coffee trade, hour hand, multip cation table, traveling salesman, journeyman printer, peasa woman, cabbage leaf, etc.

b. In such phrases as the following: good by, goo morning, good night, ever to be remembered (event), lon looked for (return), well thought out (plan), upside dow inside out, by and by, attorney at law, the pulling down, th carrying off, the bubbling over, etc.

"Proud *setter up* and *puller down* of kings."—3 *Hen.* V

The following specific directions will enable the teach and student to carry out more fully the general principles.

LESSON 125.

1. *Military and civil titles* like the following require the yphen : attorney-general, major-general, lieutenant-gen-ral, rear-admiral, vice-president, vice-chancellor, etc. *Viceroy* and *vicegerent*, however, are simple.

2. The hyphen is required in compound words express-ng *kindred*, in which *in-law*, *step*, *second*, and *great* are omponent parts. Examples.— Father-in-law, son-in-law, tep-father, step-son, second-cousin, great-grandfather, great-randson.

3. *Numbers* when written out are compounded as ollows :

(1) The following and the like require the hyphen,— wenty-three, forty-seven, ninety-nine, seven ten-thou-ndths, thirty-second, sixty-fifth. Names of numbers ending *teen* are simple in form ; thus, thirteen, seventeen, etc.

(2) Fractions like the following do not require the yphen: one half, two thirds, seven tenths, eight thousandths.

(3) Compounds of *half* or *quarter* require the hyphen. xamples.— Half-dollar, half-dime, half-crown, half-barrel, alf-way (house), half-past, half-pay, half-price, quarter-day, uarter-deck, etc.

Quartermaster is an exception.

(4) Numbers when united with the words *fold*, *score*, *enny*, and *pence* do not require the hyphen, except with umbers of more than one syllable. Examples.—Twofold, ourfold, tenfold, twenty-fold, a hundred-fold, fourscore *ut* twenty score, a hundred score), halfpenny, twopenny, ourpence, tenpence (*but* fifteen pence, etc.).

(5) Ordinals when united with *rate* or *hand* require the yphen ; thus, first-rate, second-hand, fourth-hand, etc.

4. Compounds ending with *man*, *woman*, *holder*, *monger*, and *work*, do not require the hyphen. Examples.— Englishman, workman, washerwoman, marketwoman, bondholder, stockholder, cheesemonger, ironmonger, groundwork, framework, brickwork, ironwork. *Mason-work* and *carpenter-work*, however, take the hyphen.

5. Compounds of two syllables ending with *boat*, *book*, *light*, *house*, *room*, *side* and *yard* omit the hyphen, but words of more than two syllables having these terminations require it. Examples. — Sailboat, longboat, steamboat, canal-boat, river-boat, daybook, common-place-book, dewdrop, raindrop, water-drop, sunlight, daylight, lamplight, candle-light, alehouse, boathouse, warehouse, greenhouse, meeting-house, dwelling-house, gaming-house, bedroom, greenroom (*also* anteroom), sample-room, dining-room, dressing-room, bedside, fireside, hillside, river-side, mountain-side, barnyard, farmyard, courtyard, timber-yard, marble-yard.

6. All compounds ending with *tree* require the hyphen. Examples.—Plum-tree, apple-tree, peach-tree, orange-tree.

7. The hyphen is not required in compounds beginning with *eye*. Examples.— Eyesore, eyelash, eyeglass, eyesight, eyewitness.

8. When a present participle is compounded with a noun or an adjective, the hyphen is usually required. Examples. —Printing-office, dining-table, composing-room, good-looking, dark-working, soul-killing, sap-consuming.

9. Compounds beginning with *school* are written as simple words, except when made with participles (school-bred, school-teaching) Examples.— Schoolmate, schoolhouse, schoolmaster, schoolfellow, schoolmistress, schooldame.

Useless compounds, however, should not be made. Thus, re should write, school days, school district, school committee, school teacher, etc.

10. All compounds beginning with *fellow*, except *fellowship*, require the hyphen: thus, fellow-townsmen, fellow-student, fellow-man, fellow-sufferer, etc.

11. A possessive noun compounded with another noun requires the hyphen, except where the two have become consolidated, as in beeswax, ratsbane, townspeople, etc. Examples.— Bird's-eye, crow's-nest, bear's-foot, jew's-harp, king's-evil.

12. *Selfhood*, *selfsame*, and *selfish* with its derivatives are the only compounds beginning with *self* which do not require the hyphen. Examples.— Self-conceit, self-condemnation. Personal pronouns ending with *self* are written as simple words. Examples.— Himself, herself, itself, myself, themselves.

13. A hyphen is needed after a prefix ending with a vowel if united to a word beginning with the same vowel, or if the compound is to be distinguished from another word with the same form but different meaning. Examples.— Co-operate, co-ordinate, pre-exist, re-examine; re-creation, re-collect, re-formation.

14. When a noun is used with an adjective expressing *color*, the hyphen should be used. Examples.— Iron-gray, iron-red, silver-white, emerald-green, etc; *also* red-hot.

15. Only unusual compounds with *like*, including those with proper names, require the hyphen: thus, miniature-like, Argus-like, Bedouin-like. *But* childlike, lifelike, workman-like, etc.

16. Numerous compound personal epithets in common use, and monosyllabic numerals compounded with words of various meanings require the hyphen: thus, bow-legged,

long-legged, sharp-nosed, light-haired, broad-shouldered, blue-eyed, etc.; one-armed, one-eyed, two-fisted, three-legged, four-story, four-footed, etc. Similarly, compounds of adverbs like *above*, *ill*, *well*, *so*, with a participle or participial adjective to form an epithet are written with the hyphen if they precede the noun they qualify: thus, "the well-known banker," "the so-called reform," "the ill advised measure," "the above-named examples," etc.

17. Compounds, whether written with or without the hyphen, may be used in such a way as to require their being written separately: thus, meantime, "in the mean time"; awhile, "after a while"; "well-known author," "an author well known"; "*lighthouses* should not be *light houses*"; "a *glass house* is one made of glass, but glass is made in a *glasshouse*," etc.

18. Wherever any doubt would arise as to the meaning of a compound phrase, the hyphen should be used. In general, it may be said that the use of the hyphen is in many cases as much a matter of taste as of authority. The tendency of the modern press is toward its less frequent use.

LESSON 126.

dire, dreadful.
dy er, one who dyes.
done, completed.
dun, to solicit payment.
in dict′, to charge with crime.
in dite′, to write.
mi ner, a worker in a mine.
mi nor, less, or a person under age.
ped al, belonging to the foot.
ped dle, to sell from house to house.
pair, a couple.
pare, to peel.
pear, a fruit.
rain, water falling from the clouds.
rein, the strap of a bridle.
reign, to rule.
read, to peruse.
reed, a hollow, knotted stalk.
shone, glistened, sparkled.
shown, exhibited.

LESSON 127.

seen, perceived.
scene, a view.
sēine, a large fishing-net.
shear, to cut off with scissors.
sheer, perpendicular.
shire, a county. (also shīre)
time, the measure of duration.
thyme, an aromatic herb.
throne, chair of a sovereign.
thrown, flung.
waive, to put off, to defer.
wave, a billow.
pop u lace, the multitude.
pop u lous, full of inhabitants.
prof it, gain.
proph et, one who predicts.
tide, the ebb and flow of the sea.
tied, fastened with a knot.
prin ci pal, chief.
prin ci ple, a rule of action.

LESSON 128.

peak, a point, summit.
pique, slight anger.
pole, a long, slender piece of wood.
poll, the head.
pray, to supplicate.
prey, to plunder.
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, act of selling.
sen ior, elder.
seign ior, a title.
road, a path.
rode, did ride.
rowed, did row.
cent, a coin.
scent, odor.
sent, did send.
serf, a slave.
surf, the sea swell breaking on the shore.
sweet, pleasing, agreeable.
suite, a retinue, a set.

LESSON 129.

Dane, a native of Denmark.
deign, to condescend.
freeze, to congeal.
frieze, a coarse woolen cloth.
ode, a lyric poem.
owed, did owe.
sut ler, an army trader.
su*b*t ler, more cunning.
tracked, traced.
tract, a region.
as cent′, a hill or high place.
as sent′, agreement.
air, atmosphere.
êre, before.
*h*êir, one who inherits.
cere, to cover with wax.
sear, dry, withered.
seer, a prophet.
threw, did throw.
through, from beginning to end.

LESSON 130.

aisle, of a church.
isle, an island.
al ter, to change.
al tar, a place for sacrifice.
bar ren, unfruitful.
bar on, a noble.
berth, a sleeping-place.
birth, coming into life.
bard, a poet.
barred, secured by a bar.
but, a conjunction.
butt, an object of ridicule.
bold er, braver.
bowl der, a large round stone.
car at, a small weight.
car rot, a vegetable.
ceil ing, the top of a room.
seal ing, confirming with a seal.
choir, a band of singers.
quire, twenty-four sheets of paper.

LESSON 131.

ehol er, anger, rage.
col lar, dress for the neck.
cur rent, running, circulating.
cur rant, a shrub and its fruit.
core, the inner part.
cōr*ps*, a body of troops.
dear, precious, costly.
deer, an animal.
coarse, rude, gross.
course, direction.
cous *in*, child of an uncle or aunt.
coz *en*, to cheat.
ker nĕl, a grain.
colo nĕl, the commander of a regiment.
climb, to mount.
clime, region.
sig net, a seal.
cyg net, a young swan.
floe, a floating cake of ice.
flow, to glide smoothly.

LESSON 132.

i dle, not employed.
i dŏl, an image for worship.
i dyl, a pastoral poem.
praise, commendation.
prays, supplicates.
preys, plunders.
sym bol, an emblem.
cym bal, a musical instrument.
coun cĭl, an assembly.
coun sĕl, advice.
com ple ment, that which completes.
com pli ment, praise, flattery.
sight, vision.
site, situation.
cite, to summon.
mar shal, to rank in order.
martial, warlike.
meet, fit, proper.
mete, to measure.
meat, flesh.

LESSON 133.

reek, to smoke, to steam.
wreak, to inflict.
raise, to elevate.
rays, gleams, beams.
raze, to overthrow.
rest, to sleep, to recline.
wrest, to wrench by force.
seize, to grasp, to apprehend.
sees, beholds.
seas, large bodies of water.
stake, a wager, a post.
steak, a slice of beef.
right, true, just.
rite, ceremony.
write, to express by letters.
wright, a workman, an artificer.
steal, to take by theft.
steel, iron refined and hardened.
straight, direct, not crooked.
strait, a narrow channel.

LESSON 134.

wade, to walk through water.
weighed, considered, balanced.
to, a preposition.
too, also.
two, one and one.
serge, coarse woolen cloth.
surge, to swell, to rise high.
dye ing, coloring.
dy ing, expiring.
so, thus.
sow, to scatter seed.
sew, to stitch.
pal ate, the organ of taste.
pal let, a small bed.
pal ette, a painter's board.
earn, to gain by labor.
urn, a vase.
fain, gladly.
feign, to pretend.
fane, a temple.

RULE FOR DROPPING FINAL SILENT *E*.

LESSON 135.

A final silent *e* is dropped before any suffix beginning with a vowel: as, *love, loving; rove, roved; plume, plumage; blame, blamable; fuse, fusible.*

EXCEPTIONS.

mile	dye	hoe	toe
mileage	dyeing	hoeing	toeing
shoe	singe	tinge	
shoeing	singeing	tingeing	

Also words in which final *e* is preceded by *c* or *g* and followed by a suffix beginning with *a* or *o;* as,

mar riage	change	peace	trace
mar riage a ble	changeable	peaceable	traceable

NOTE 1.—*c* and *g* being soft before *e* but hard before *a* and *o*, the *e* must be retained to preserve the correct pronunciation.

NOTE 2.—Words ending with *ie* change the *ie* to *y* on taking the additional syllable *ing;* as, *die, dying; hie, hying; vie, vying; tie, tying.*

LESSON 136.

serve	serv ing	served
curve	curv ing	curved
curse	curs ing	cursed
glide	glid ing	glid ed
move	mov ing	moved
love	lov ing	loved
live	liv ing	lived
like	lik ing	liked
fire	fir ing	fired

LESSON 137.

range	rān ging	ranged
change	chān ging	changed
force	for cing	forced
save	sav ing	saved
shave	shav ing	shaved
crave	crav ing	craved
shade	shad ing	shad ed
fade	fad ing	fad ed
face	fa cing	faced
lace	la cing	laced
race	ra cing	raced
brace	bra cing	braced
chase	chas ing	chased
brave	brav ing	braved
baste	bāst ing	bast ed
yoke	yok ing	yoked

LESSON 138.

daz zle	daz zling	daz zled
dan dle	dan dling	dan dled
dam age (ĕj)	dam a ging	dam aged
de bate′	de bāt ing	de bāt ed
de cline′	de clin ing	de clined
a maze′	a maz ing	a mazed
sȧ lute′	sa lut ing	sa lut′ ed
ex cuse′	ex cus ing	ex cused
ad ver tise′	ad ver tīs′ ing	ad ver tised′
com pro mise	com pro mis ing	com pro mised
ag o nize	ag o nīz ing	ag o nized
de face′	de fā′ cing	de faced
dec o rate	dec o rāt ing	dec o rāt ed

LESSON 139.

in vade′	in vād ing	in vād ed
per vade′	per vād ing	per vād ed
de grade′	de grād ing	de grād ed
ser e nade′	ser e nād ing	ser e nād ed
can non ade′	can non ād ing	can non ād ed
block ade′	block ād ing	block ād ed
mas quer ade′ (kēr)	mas quer ād ing	mas quer ād ed
dī late′	dī lāt ing	di lāt ed
dī lute′	dī lūt ing	di lūt ed
dive	dīv ing	dived
dī vide′	dī vīd ing	dī vīd ed
dī vulge′	dī vul ging	dī vulged
en rage′	en rā ging	en rāged

LESSON 140.

dis si pate	dis si pāt ing	dis si pāt ed
dis suade′	dis suād ing	dis suād ed
dis close′	dis clōs ing	dis clōsed
dic tate	dic tāt ing	dic tāt ed
de vi ate	de vi āt ing	de vi āt ed
de vise′	de vīs ing	de vīsed
de vote′	de vōt ing	de vōt ed
se clude′	se clūd ing	se clūd ed
grudge	grudg ing	grudged
grope	grōp ing	grōped
com pute′	com pūt ing	com pūt ed
con clude′	con clūd ing	con clūd ed
ex clude′	ex clūd ing	ex clūd ed
al lude′	al lūd ing	al lūd ed

LESSON 141.

Let the pupil add *ing* and *ed* to the following words, as in the preceding lessons:

shelve	drĕdge	sym på thize	do nate
se cure′	drŭdge	ap pre′ ci ate (shĭ)	ex am′ ine
a dore′	driz zle	få tigue′	in dulge′
sur mise′	drag gle	flounce	ex plore′
ad vise′	dose	fluct u ate	ex plode′
com pare	doze	sub due′	ex er cise
com pose	drowse	sub scribe′	fringe
de file′	dwin dle	dis please′	ig nite
de fine′	ed u cate	dis pute′	ig nore′
re solve′	ex pose′	con fide′	ar rive′

LESSON 142.

whis tle	ad vance′	re vere′	carve
vin dĭ cate	in scribe′	e rase′	bridge
ven tĭ late	de scribe′	change	guide
ar range′	as cribe′	breathe	choke
wreathe	pre pare′	please	smoke
wrin kle	in dôrse′	wheeze	dis grace′
ag gra vate	en gage′	squeeze	dis charge′
in flate′	in crease′	weave	war ble
vĭ brate	de crease′	cease	ob serve′
twinge	ad here′	starve	re serve′

LESSON 143.

de serve′	con spire′	pre side′	troub le
pre serve′	trans pire′	dĭ vide′	trun dle
sub serve′	as pire′	sur vive	tum ble
e merge′	per spire′	at tire′	fid dle
sub merge′	chas tise′	bap tize′	min gle
im merse′	com prise′	es cāpe′	tin gle
dis perse′	re vive′	be hāve′	strug gle
dĭ verge′	re tire′	se crete′	top ple
con verge′	re quire′	muf fle	bris tle
in spire′	ad mire′	bub ble	crip ple

LESSON 144.

pledge	whit tle	re fuse′	el e vate
wedge	rip ple	con fuse′	ab dĭ cate
mērge	tan gle	dif fuse′	an ĭ mate
scoûrge	buck le	suf fuse′	cap tĭ vate
tick le	re pose′	a muse′	con′ fĭs cate
pick le	sup pose′	in duce′	cŏg ĭ tate
prick le	im pose′	pro duce′	cul ti vate
tink le	dis pose′	con duce′	ded ĭ cate
twink le	pro pose′	re duce′	em ĭ grate
jin gle	op pose′	de duce′	im mĭ grate

LESSON 145.

es tĭ mate	mit ĭ gate	nom ĭ nate	ım plore′
ex trĭ cate	mu tĭ late	ra dĭ ate	ex plore′
fas cĭ nate	ap pease′	pal pĭ tate	de plore′
fab rĭ cate	dis please′	ru mĭ nate	dis cōurse′
grav ĭ tate	verge	sal ĭ vate	crit i cise
hes ĭ tate	surge	tol êr ate	tŷr′ an nize
im ĭ tate	post pone′	ven er ate	crys tal lize
in stĭ gate	de throne′	pen e trate	mag net ize
ĭr rĭ gate	fleece	laç er ate	scru tĭ nize
med ĭ tate	nav ĭ gate	am pu tate	gal va nize

LESSON 146.

blaze	de clare′	de sire′	can on ize
gaze	daw dle	de spise′	tem po rize
glaze	en tī′ tle	de spoil′	rec og nize
graze	en tice′	e rase′	dev as tate
craze	en sue′	à base′	de ter′ mine
ap praise′	en no′ ble	dis grace′	dif fuse′
dis please′	dis păr′ age	mis place′	dim ple
de base′	dis lo cate	em brace′	dis a buse′
de lude′	dis lŏdge′	ef face′	dis a′ ble
ex hale′	dis gôrge	re trace′	

LESSON 147.

des o late
des ic cate
de scribe′
de rive′
de ride
de pop′ u late
del e gate
de nom′ i nate
deç i mate
de fame′
de cap′ i tate
de bil′ i tate
e vade′
re serve′
re side′
re spire′
ad vance′
tan tă lize
en dure′
re tire′
ag̈ i tate
jug gle
res cue
de cide′
dis perse′
de grade′
pro cure′
ex pire′
ex cite′
e qual ize
ex e cute
e jac′ u late
e lab′ o rate
e lon̲ gate
e lim′ i nate
e lu′ ci date
em bez′ zle
sub side′
su per vise′
stip u late

LESSON 148.

swerve
swathe
snooze
ar gue
em u late
ex on′ er ate
im pale′
med i tate
mod u late
is sue
op er ate
of fi′ ci ate (shĭ)
or gan ize
re lapse′
re pulse′
re venge′
pre sume′
prom e nade′
pur chase
pur pose
quib ble
lo cate
nar rate′
ne go′ ti ate (shĭ)
ro tate
o blige′
re buke′
rum mage (ĕj)
rum ble
ruf fle
rec on cile
ra di ate
par tiç′ i pate
per suade′
cre ate′
con dole′
ma ture′
mince
in volve′
re volve′

RULE FOR DOUBLING THE CONSONANT.

LESSON 149.

A single consonant following a single vowel and ending a monosyllable or a final accented syllable is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Examples: — *rob, robbing; concur, concurred; bag, baggage; red, reddish; allot, allotted.*

NOTE.—If the accent in a derivative falls upon an earlier syllable than in the primitive, the consonant is not doubled: as, *refer', ref'erence; prefer', pref'erence; infer', in'ference.*

LESSON 150.

chat	chat ting	chat ted
drop	drop ping	dropped
nod	nod ding	nod ded
stab	stab bing	stabbed
drum	drum ming	drummed
hug	hug ging	hugged
rig	rig ging	rigged
dig	dig ging	digged
sin	sin ning	sinned
sob	sob bing	sobbed
rub	rub bing	rubbed
bud	bud ding	bud ded
rob	rob bing	robbed
brag	brag ging	bragged
beg	beg ging	begged
lag	lag ging	lagged
hem	hem ming	hemmed
hum	hum ming	hummed

LESSON 151.

Let the pupil add *ing* and *ed* to the following words as in the preceding lesson.

mat	allot	in ter mit′
man	plot	de ter′
mar	abet	oc cur′
pad	plat	crib
pat	plod	crop
pen	job	pet
per mit′	jet	pop
fret	jam	nod
friz	in cur′	nip
net	in fer′	pit
nap	con fer′	pin
lap	im pel′	pur
tap	con trol′	prop

LESSON 152.

a ver′	spot	sag
skin	stir	snag
skim	strip	war
ship	stud	pre fer′
slur	twit	re bel′
shrug	whir	re pel′
snip	sup	dis pel′
span	rim	re gret′
whiz	sap	sub mit′
bet	scrub	re mit′
blot	sham	ex cel′
blur	flap	ex tŏl′
clip	rot	o mit′
step	trip	be gin′

RULE FOR FINAL *Y*.

LESSON 153.

A final *y* preceded by a consonant is changed to *i* when any other syllable than *ing*, *ish*, *ist*, or *ship* is added.

Adjectives of one syllable, however, retain the *y*, as in *dryness*, *shyly*, *slyly*, *wryly*, *shyest*.

LESSON 154.

			ing, *ish*, *ist*, *ship*
tĭ ny	tĭ′ nĭ er	tĭ nĭ est	lob by ist
tes ti fy	tes ti fi er	tes ti fied	ba by ish
com ply′	com pli er	com plied	rat i fy ing
dū ty	dū ti ful	dū ti ful ly	ver i fy ing
flab by	flab bi er	flab bi est	sec re ta ry ship
flash y	flash i ly	flash i ness	hur ry ing
sup ply′	sup pli′ er	sup plied	mul ti ply ing
no ti fy	no′ ti fi er	no′ ti fied	mor ti fy ing
e con′ o my	e con′ o mist	e con′ o mize	grat i fy ing
eu′ lo gy	eu′ lo gist	eu′ lo gize	sure ty ship

LESSON 155.

dust y	dust i er	dust i est	dust i ness
sap py	sap pi er	sap pi est	sap pi ness
wood y	wood i er	wood i est	wood i ness
gum my	gum mi er	gum mi est	gum mi ness
dusk y	dusk i er	dusk i est	dusk i ness
moss y	moss i er	moss i est	moss i ness
sŏŏt y	soot i er	soot i est	soot i ness
wĕalth y	wealth i er	wealth i est	wealth i ly
clum sy	clum si er	clum si est	clum si ly
plen ty	plen ti ful	plen ti′ ful ly	plen ti ful ness

LESSON 156.

pit y	pit ied	pit i less	pit i ful ly	pit i a ble
co zy	co zi ly	co zi er	co zi est	co zi ness
dain ty	dain ti ly	dain ti er	dain ti est	dain ti ness
de fy′	de fi′ ance	de fi er	de fi′ ant	de fied′
diz zy	diz zi ly	diz zi er	diz zi est	diz zi ness
mud dy	mud di ly	mud di er	mud di est	mud di ness
must y	must i ly	must i er	must i est	must i ness
mist y	mist i ly	mist i er	mist i est	mist i ness
mer ry	mer ri ly	mer ri er	mer ri est	mer ri ment
ho ly	ho li ly	ho li er	ho li est	ho li ness
heav y	heav i ly	heav i er	heav i est	heav i ness
hap py	hap pi ly	hap pi er	hap pi est	hap pi ness
wit ty	wit ti ly	wit ti er	wit ti est	wit ti cism
ti dy	ti di ly	ti di er	ti di est	ti di ness
sur ly	sur li ly	sur li er	sur li est	sur li ness
eas y	eas i ly	eas i er	eas i est	eas i ness
pret ty	pret ti ly	pret ti er	pret ti est	pret ti ness
sil ly	sil li ly	sil li er	sil li est	sil li ness
stead y	stead i ly	stead i er	stead i est	stead i ness

RULES FOR PLURALS AND POSSESSIVES.

LESSON 157.

PLURALS.

1. Nouns form their plurals regularly by adding *s* to the singular, or *es* when the word ends in a sound that will not unite with *s*.

2. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* into *i* and add *es* to form the plural. [See preceding lesson.]

NOTE.— Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, form their plurals regularly.

3. Most nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es* to form the plural.

4. Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a vowel form their plural by adding *s*.

5. The spelling of the plural of words ending in *f* or *fe* is determined by the pronunciation. Thus, when the plural ends in the sound *vz*, final *f* or *fe* is changed to *v* and *es* is added; otherwise *s* alone is added; as, leaf, lea*ves;* waif, waifs.

NOTE.—When the pronunciation of this plural is not known, the dictionary must be consulted.

POSSESSIVES.

1. The possessive singular is formed by adding an apostrophe (') and *s* to the singular nominative: as, boy, boy's; man, man's.

2. The plural possessive is formed by adding an apostrophe to the plural nominative when it ends in *s*, but by

LESSON 158.

Singular.	*Sing. pos.*	*Plural.*	*Plu. pos.*
chair	chair's	chairs	chairs'
star	star's	stars	stars'
coat	coat's	coats	coats'
nail	nail's	nails	nails'
farm	farm's	farms	farms'
fan	fan's	fans	fans'
tree	tree's	trees	trees'
storm	storm's	storms	storms'
book	book's	books	books'
clock	clock's	clocks	clocks'
rock	rock's	rocks	rocks'
king	king's	kings	kings'
door	door's	doors	doors'

LESSON 159.

Singular.	*Sing. pos.*	*Plural.*	*Plu. pos.*
but ton	but ton's	but tons	but tons'
bŏn net	bon net's	bon nets	bon nets'
shirt	shirt's	shirts	shirts'
cloak	cloak's	cloaks	cloaks'
li on	li on's	li ons	li ons'
bird	bird's	birds	birds'
boy	boy's	boys	boys'
rab bit	rab bit's	rab bits	rab bits'
pipe	pipe's	pipes	pipes'
ap ple	ap ple's	ap ples	ap ples'
bone	bone's	bones	bones'

LESSON 160.

Singular.	*Singular pos.*	*Plural.*	*Plural pos.*
think er	think er's	think ers	think ers'
widow	wid ow's	wid ows	wid ows'
buy er	buy er's	buy ers	buy ers'
board er	board er's	board ers	board ers'
cap tive	cap tive's	cap tives	cap tives'
Yan kee	Yan kee's	Yan kees	Yan kees'
pil grim	pil grim's	pil grims	pil grims'
ur chin	ur chin's	ur chins	ur chins'
ser vant	ser vant's	ser vants	ser vants'
skep tic	skep tic's	skep tics	skep tics'
mor tal	mor tal's	mor tals	mor tals'
war rior	war rior's	war riors	war riors'
va grant	va grant's	va grants	va grants'

LESSON 161.

Singular.	*Singular pos.*	*Plural.*	*Plural pos.*
cred i tor	cred i tor's	cred i tors	cred i tors'
a pos' tate	a pos tate's	a pos tates	a pos tates'
ob' e lisk	ob e lisk's	ob e lisks	ob e lisks'
phi los' o pher	phi los o pher's	phi los o phers	phi los o phers'
or phan	or phan's	or phans	or phans'
de tec' tive	de tec tive's	de tec' tives	de tec' tives'
cus tom er	cus tom er's	cus to mers	cus to mers'
of fi cer	of fi cer's	of fi cers	of fi cers'
fin ger	fin ger's	fin gers	fin gers'
do mes' tic	do mes tic's	do mes tics	do mes tics'
um brel' la	um brel la's	um brel las	um brel las'
em bas' sa dor	em bas sa dor's	em bas sa dors	em bas sa dors'
ty rant	ty rant's	ty rants	ty rants'

LESSON 162.

Write the singular and plural, both nominative and possessive.

par ti şan	Bi ble	cat a pult
op po′ nent	bay o net	pi rate
tel e scope	brig ade′	cav a lier′
in struct′ or	bru nette′	an ces tor
con spir′ a tor	blonde	cir cle
bar ba′ ri an	a the ist	auc tion eer
ap pren′ tice	ad viş′ er	fish er man
spir it	pe ri od	an tag′ o nist
this tle	pris on er	chis ĕl
sor row	cul prit	char ter
man a ger	ac ro bat	char ger
pa tri arch	a dult′	al ōe
doŭb loon′	cas tle	bride
dol lar		

LESSON 163.

chan nel	mar tyr	guard i an
can vass er	con′ quer or	rea′ şon
can ni bal	ci vil′ ian	gen er a′ tion
zĕal ot	de lin′ quent	vouch er
zou ăve′	vo un teer′	in sti tu′ tion
pis tol	shad ow	su i cide
fash ion	sen ti nĕl	pas ture
lan cet	de fend′ ant	bal loon′
in vent′ or	de pend′ ent	al bum
writ er	dra goon′	shell
con ver sa′ tion	dar ling	trib′ une
pōr trait	ret i cule	cal drŏn
pa tri ot	o ra′ tion	thim ble
gym nast		

LESSON 164.

Write the singular and plural nominative.

crev ice	ter race	caus tic
in i′ tial	stir rup (stŭr)	car ol
pan o rä′ ma	thou sand	cas sock
tel e gram	pyr a mid	cen ter
for mu la	ear ring	al ge bra
e nig′ ma	fish hook	bird cage
pend ū lum	lex i con	air hole
cer tif′ i cate	a larm	chime
auc tion	ac count′	chance
chām ber	ap pe tite	cheese
pad lock	an vil	bed stead
pas sage	cart ridge	can dle stick
poul tice	car toon′	bun dle
tran som		

LESSON 165.

bar ri cade′	vil la	fea ture
a part′ ment	man sion	e di′ tion
mes sage	lat tice	i ci cle
cock ade′	lay er	de lū′ sion
mis sion	lect ure	op tic
pil low	mis sive	pan cake
par cel	in fū′ sion	sac ri fice (fīz)
pan ic	cru sade′	ru mor
pan el	an ec dote	pack age
par ti cle	fixt ure	vo ca′ tion
en′ vel ope	di a gram	plat form
ink stand	pen sion	prom ise
vig il	pla card′	trā di′ tion

LESSON 166.

vac u um	dĭ plo' ma	prej u dĭce	in junc' tion
whis per	di lem' ma	en co' mi um	in spi ra' tion
whirl pool	de sign'	ep i thet	bank rupt
weap on	dis cord	priv i lege	car a van
fur nace (nĕs)	ap point' ment	rep' ri mand	blan ket
lig a ture	ant ler	fes ti val	cush ion
ex hi bi' tion	scru ple	fes toon'	cy cle
ex e cu' tion	wed ding	cŏv e nant	fĕr ule
sal u ta' tion	stand ard	in stru ment	hŏv ĕl
di am' e ter	pes ti lence	bul let	or chard

LESSON 167.

RULE II.

Singular.	*Sing. pos.*	*Plural.*	*Plu. pos.*
ba by	baby's	ba bies	ba bies'
la dy	lady's	la dies	la dies'
gyp sy	gyp sy's	gyp sies	gyp sies'
fair y	fair y's	fair ies	fair ies'
po ny	po ny's	po nies	po nies'
pup py	pup py's	pup pies	pup pies'
dai sy	dai sy's	dai sies	dai sies'
to ry	to ry's	to ries	to ries'
co ny	co ny's	co nies	co nies'
en e my	en e my's	en e mies	en e mies'

LESSON 168.

RULE III.

Singular.	*Singular pos.*	*Plural.*	*Plural pos.*
mu lat′ to	mu lat to's	mu lat toes	mu lat toes'
ne gro	ne gro's	ne groes	ne groes'
mos qui′ to	mos qui to's	mos qui toes	mos qui toes'
vĭ rā′ go	vi ra go's	vi ra goes	vi ra goes'
ḡeck o	geck o's	geck oes	geck oes'
brā′vo	bra vo's	bra voes	bra voes'
he′ro	he ro's	he roes	he roes'
buf fa lo	buf fa lo's	buf fa loes	buf fa loes'

LESSON 169.

Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*
ech o	ech oes	vol ca′ no	vol ca noes
car go	car goes	mot to	mot toes
grot to	grot toes	cal i co	cal i coes
po ta′ to	po ta toes	dom i no	dom i noes
ve to	ve toes	ban jo	ban joes
por ti co	por ti coes	man go	man goes
tor na′ do	tor na does	hĭ dal′go	hi dal goes
tor pe′ do	tor pe does	fan dan go	fan dan goes

LESSON 170.

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE III.

Singular.	*Plural.*
al bĭ′ no	al bi nōş
can to	can tos
pĭ ă′ no	pi a nos
las so	las sos
ha lo	ha los
me men′ to	me men tos
si roc′ co	si roc cos
so lo	so los

RULE IV.

Singular.	*Plural.*
fo li o	fo li ōş
cam e o	cam e os
bam boo	bam boos′
stū di o	stu di os
em bry o	em bry os
tri o	tri os
in tăgl io	in tagl ios
ŏr a to′ ri o	or a to ri os

LESSON 171.

Singular.	*Sing. pos.*	*Plural.*	*Plural pos.*
fox	fox's	foxes	fox es'
witch	witch's	witches	witch es'
mis tress	mis tress's	mis tress es	mis tress es'
hŏst ess	hŏst ess's	host ess es	host ess es'
at las	at las's	at las es	at las es'
bush	bush's	bush es	bush es'
moss	moss's	moss es	moss es'
church	church's	church es	church es'
brânch	branch's	branch es	branch es'
sketch	sketch's	sketch es	sketch es'

LESSON 172.

Write singular and plural nominative.

clutch	cir cus	dan dy	mal a dy
cross	cut lass	ar my	in ju ry
lunch	mat tress	dum my	sto ry
mess	tres pass	pyg my	trea ty
kiss	cŏm pass	bat ter y	li bra ry
stitch	cŏm′ pre-s	eher ry	ef fi gy
tress	ad dress′	pen ny	dit ty
latch	con gress	lot ter y	fal la cy
toŭch	fôr tress	par o dy	prod i gy
pouch	like ness	po sy	yo ta ry

LESSON 173.

mo nop′ o ly	trag e dy	can dy	mu ti ny
proph e cy	trĕach er y	ba ker y	re al′ i ty
quạl i ty	trick er y	anx ī′ e ty	sal a ry
quạn ti ty	trō phy	mel o dy	brīb er y
rem e dy	van i ty	har mo ny	lob by
rev er y	vic to ry	nov el ty	liv er y
rŏok er y	cā lăm′ i ty	al′ le go ry	lux u ry
sym pa thy	tes ti mo ny	can o py	mem o ry
tap es try	treas u ry	dis cov′ er y	per ju ry
ten den cy	i vo ry	en try	mys ter y

LESSON 174.

dāi ry	cal um ny	an tip′ a thy	ed dy
fel o ny	ag o ny	lev i ty	jel ly
dig ni ty	af fin′ i ty	in′ ven to ry	gra vy
et y mol′ o gy	lar ce ny	im pu′ ri ty	cop y
a trŏç′ i ty	jug gler y	in con gru′ i ty	fer ry
jĕal ous y	lib er ty	an ni ver′ sa ry	glo ry
o bit′ u a ry	grăn a ry	in ca paç′ i ty	fac to ry
in quīr′ y	fes tiv′ i ty	ac cliv′ i ty	the o ry
in iq′ ui ty	a nal′ o gy	man u fac′ to ry	cen tu ry
a pol′ o gy	an ar chy	in fi del′ i ty	fish er y

LESSON 175.

RULE V.		IRREGULAR PLURALS.	
Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*
shelf	shelves	child	chil dren
thief	thieves	man	men
loaf	loaves	woman	women
elf	elves	mouse	mice
sheaf	sheaves	ox	ox *en*
leaf	leaves	tooth	teeth
wolf	wolves	beau	beaux
wharf	wharves	cher ub	chĕr ụ̇ bim
staff	staves	louse	lice
calf	calves	goose	geese

LESSON 176.

Other ways of forming the plural:

Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*
ba sis	ba sēş	a nal′ y sis	a nal y sēş
ra di us	ra dī ī	syn the sis	syn the ses
vor tex	vor ti çēş	el lip′ sis	el lip ses
ax is	ax ēş	em pha sis	em pha ses
fo cus	fo ci (sī)	phe nom′ e non	phe nom e nȧ
cri sis	cri sēs	a man u en′ sis	a man u en ses
the sis	the sēs	an tith′ e sis	an tith e ses
o′ a sis	o a sēs	mem o ran′ dum	mem o ran da
in dex	in di cēs	mo men′ tum	mo men ta
fun gus	fun gi (jī)	spec u lum	spec u la

LESSON 177.

Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular* or *Plural.*
nu cle us	nu cle ī	deer
ge ni us	ge ni ī	sheep
for mu la	for mu lae	trout
neb u la	neb u lae	hose
stra tum	stra ta	grōss
me di um	me di a	odds
da tum	da ta	wa ges
ef flu′ vi um	ef flu vi a	se ries
er ra′ tum	er ra ta	a mends′
scho li um	scho li a	ver min

LESSON 178.

Nouns commonly used only in the plural:

			Sing. in meaning.
oats	snuf fers	bill iards	mo lăs′ ses
alms	bel lows	hys ter′ ics	news
lees	rich es	mŏr als	suds
dregs	ves pers	nup tials	op tics
tongs	an nals	vict uals (lz)	eth ics
ash es	cat tle	ar chīves (k)	me chan′ ics
scis sors	shears	trap pings	math e mat′ ics
trow sers	nip pers	as sets	sta tis′ tics
pin cers	vi tals	mea sles	a cou′ stics (cow)
twee zers	clōthes	mumps	met a phys′ ics

LESSON 179.

Words in *ei*.

cēil	eight	ei ther	per ceive′
sēize	deign	nei ther	ĥêir
sāine	feign	lei sure	hĕif er
wēird	reign	seiz ure	hei nous
rein	freight	con ceit′	o bēi′ sance
vein	sleight	con ceive′	sôv er eign
skein	height	de ceit′	in vēi′ gle
weigh	sur feit	de ceive′	non pa rĕil′
sleigh	fŏr eign	re ceipt′	coun ter feit
weight	mul lein	re ceive′	

LESSON 180.

Words in *ie*.

brief	pierce	shield	fierce
chief	priest	a chieve′	mis chief
field	shield	ag grieve′	griev ous
fiend	shriek	be lief′	pier cing
fierce	thief	re lief′	frŏn′ tier
grief	thieve	re lieve′	fin an cier′
lief	siege	re prieve′	ker chief
grieve	wield	re trieve′	dis be lief′
niece	yield	sor′ tie	a chieve′ ment
piece	friend	be siege′	o sier (o zher)
wield	sieve	cash ier′	span iel (yĕl)

LESSON 181.

-cede, *-ceed*, and *-sede*.

ac cede′	pre cede′	ex ceed′	su per sede′
con cede′	re cede′	pro ceed′	
in ter cede′	se cede′	suc ceed′	

LESSON 182.

Words discriminated by accent.

ob′ ject, end, aim, motive.
ob ject′, to oppose with words.
tor′ ment, extreme pain.
tor ment′, to torture.
au′ gust, the eighth month.
au gust′, grand, awful.
ab′ stract, a summary.
ab stract′, to purloin.
con′ trast, opposition of qualities.
con trast′, to show unlikeness.
con′ tract, an agreement.
con tract′, to shrink together.
gal lant′, a gay young man.
gal′ lant, brave, high spirited.
ab′sent, not present.
ab sent′, to take one's self away.
fre′ quent, oft repeated.
fre quent′, to visit often.
con′ test, a dispute.
con test′, to dispute.

LESSON 183.

ex′ tract, something drawn out.
ex tract′, to draw out.
im′ press, a mark.
im press′, to stamp.
pres′ ent, a gift, not absent.
pre sent′, to give.
prog′ ress, a moving forward.
pro gress′, to move forward.
aug′ ment, an increase.
aug ment′, to increase.
com′ pact, a bargain.
com pact′, to press together.
ac′ cent, stress of voice.
ac cent′, to utter with peculiar force.
col′ lect, a short prayer.
col lect′ to bring together.
cem′ ent, that which unites.
ce ment′, to unite closely
di′ gest, a collection of laws.
di gest′, to dissolve in the stomach.

LESSON 184.

in' sult, abuse.
in sult', to treat insolently.
con' duct, behavior.
con duct', to lead.
con' vict, one found guilty of crime.
con vict', to prove guilty.
reb' el, one who rebels.
re bel', to revolt.
con' flict, a fight or struggle.
con flict', to engage in strife.
con' fine, a common border.
con fine', to restrain.
sub' ject, one under the power of another.
sub ject', to bring under.
proj' ect, scheme, plan.
pro ject', to devise, to plan.
in' cense, perfume exhaled by fire.
in cense', to provoke.
fer' ment, tumult, agitation
fer ment', to effervesce.

LESSON 185.

Men of Different Professions.

teach er	po et	en gi neer'	phy si' cian
ed i tor	art ist	sur vey' or	al lop' a thist
law yer	paint er	his to' ri an	hy drop' a thist
or a tor	sculp tor	sur geon	ec lec' tic
au thor	en grav' er	cler gy man	ho me op' a thist
act or	mu si' cian		

LESSON 186.

Parts of a Ship.

rud der	cud dy	hatch way	yards
helm	gal ley	gang way	spars
wheel	steer age	main sail	spank er
til ler	fore cas tle	storm sail	stan chion
cap stan	sky light	stay sail	spank er-boom
bul wark	cut-wa ter	square sail	jib boom
pump	cat head	top sail	bow sprit
scup per	bin na cle	stud ding-sail	gaff
store room	taff rail	sky sail	chains
mag a zine'	wind lass	fore sail	rigging

LESSON 187.

fore mast	sheets	lad der	buoy
main mast	tack le	net ting	bow
top mast	block	ropes	deck
miz zen mast	fall	hăl yards	cab in
sheet an chor	dăv its	bow line	hold
an chor	lock er	bunt line	hull
haw ser	berth	life line	keel
ca ble	stay	log line	stem
head rail	bolt	tow line	fore
shrouds	brace	rat line	aft

LESSON 188.

Kinds of Ships.		*Boats.*	
steam′ ship	tend er	skiff	keel boat
iron clad	pack et	launch	gon′ do la
steam er	gal ley	barge	wher ry
frig ate	yacht (yŏt)	pin nace	light er
schoon er	smack	yawl	gig
mon i tor	trans port	jol ly-boat	ca noe
sloop	gun boat	life boat	fer ry
bark	steam′-pack et	′do ry	
brig	cor vette′		
cut ter	clip per		

LESSON 189.

Birds.

rob in	gold finch	mag pie	fa̤l con (fa̤k'n)
thrush	grōss beak	star ling	ea gle
lin net	sky lark	jack daw	owl
spar row	bull finch	crow	wood peck er
wren	o ri ole	hawk	black bird
mar tin	ca nā′ ry	kite	hum ming-bird
night in gale	reed bird	king bird	tit mouse
whip poor will	dôve	rŏŏk	wag tail
mock ing-bird	jay	rā ven	cu̇ck ōō

LESSON 190.

Birds continued.

par rot
păr o quet (kĕt)
ma cạw′
cock a too′
bus tard
vul ture

buz zard
pea cock
os trich
bit tern
crane
swan

spoon bill
stork
i bis
e mu
ad ju tant
cas′ so wa ry

fla min′ go
cor mo rant
al ba tross
pel i can
hĕr ŏn
cur lew

Game.

pheas ant (fĕz)
pig eŏn
or to lan
prāi rie hen

wood cock
part ridge
plŏv er
snipe

duck
teal
goose

tur key
grouse
quail

LESSON 191.

Games and Amusements.

leap frog
hop scotch
pris on base
base ball
foot ball
crick et
bat tle dore (and) shut tle cock

lawn ten nis
quoits
roll er-skat′ ing
bi′ çў cling
pall mall (pel mel′)
chā rādes′
au thors
check ers
chess

puz zles
co nun′ drum
cro quet′ (kā)
arch er y
tab leaux′ (lōz)
pan to mime
fortune-telling
nar ra tive
mŏr′ ris

LESSON 192.

Schools.		*School Officers.*
dis trict	clas sic al	fac ul ty
com mon	law	pres i dent
pri vate	busi ness	prin ci pal
pub lic	ag ri cult′ u ral	pro fes′ sor
grad ed	sem i na ry	teach er
pri′ ma ry	a cad′ e my	as sist′ ant
in ter me′ di ate	u ni ver′ si ty	pre cep′ tor
gram mar	col lege	tū tor
high	pre par′ a to ry	jan i tor
nor mal	par ish	trus tee′
med i cal	char i ty	dĭ rect′ or
the o log′ i cal		com mit′ tee

LESSON 193.

Words Relating to Arithmetic.

no ta′ tion	can cel la tion	mul ti ple
Ar a bic	dis count	sign
Ro man	in sur′ ance	sym bol
nu mer a′ tion	part ner ship	fig ure
French	in ter est	a mount′
Eng lish	per cent′ age	ag gre gate
num bers	ex change′	av er age
ab stract	pro por′ tion	dif fer ence
con crete	ev o lu′ tion	frac tion
ad di′ tion	in vo lu′ tion	dec i mal
sub trac′ tion	in te ger	so lu′ tion
mul ti pli ca′ tion	u nit	re duc′ tion
di vis′ ion	fac tor	ex pla na′ tion

LESSON 194.

Words Relating to Grammar.

noun
pro noun
verb
ad verb
ad jec tive
prep o si' tion
con junc' tion
in ter jec' tion
par ti ci ple
case
nom i na tive
pos sess' ive
ob ject' ive
in de pend' ent
per son
num ber
sin gu lar
plu ral
mood
po ten' tial
in dic' a tive
sub junc' tive
im pĕr' a tive
in fin' i tive
voice
ac tive
pas sive
tense
pres ent
past
fu ture
gen der
mas cu line
fem i nine
neū ter

LESSON 195.

aux il' ia ry
de fec' tive
ir reg' u lar
im per' son al
trans i tive
in trans i tive
com par' i son
pos i tive
com par' a tive
su per' la tive
sub ject
pred i cate
ob ject
ab stract
col lect' ive
nu mer al
ad verb' i al
par ti cip' i al
ab so lute
dis junc' tive
sim ple
com' plex
com' pound
prin ci pal
sub or' di nate
log i cal
gram mat' i cal
con struc' tion
neg a tive
af firm' a tive
em phat' ic
gov ern
a gree'
mod i fy
syn op' sis
syn tax
syn the sis
con ju gate
de clen' sion

LESSON 196.

Country.	*Nationality.*	*Inhabitant.*
Eng land (ing gland)	En glish	En glish man
Ger ma ny	Ger man	Ger man
Frănce	French	French man
Spain	Span ish	Span iard
A mer' i cȧ	A mer' i can	Amer i can
Rus siȧ	Rus sian	Rus sian
Aus tri ȧ	Aus tri an	Aus tri an
Po land	Po lish	Pole
Tur key	Turk ish	Turk
Chi na	Chi nese'	Chi na man

LESSON 197.

Country.	*Nationality.*	*Inhabitant.*
Hol land	Dutch	Dutchman
Prus sia	Prus sian	Prussian
Ire land	I rish	Irishman or Hibernian
Swe den	Swe dish	Swede
Den mark	Dan ish	Dane
Switz er land	Swiss	Swiss
Bel gi um	Bel gic or Bel gi an	Bel gi an
Greece	Gre cian	Greek
It a ly	Ĭ tal' ian	Ĭ tal' ian
Nor way	Nor we' gi an	Nor we' gi an

LESSON 198.

Country.	*Nationality.*	*Inhabitant.*
A si a (shi)	A si at ic (shi)	A si at′ ic (shi)
Ja pan′	Jap an ese′	Jap an ese′
Af ri ca	Af ri can	Af ri can
Si am′	Si am ese′	Si a mese′
Mex i co	Mex i can	Mex i can
Por tu gal	Por′ tu guese	Por′ tu guese
A ra′ bi a	A ra′ bi an	Ar′ ab
Bra zil′	Bra zil′ ian	Bra zil′ ian
Pe ru′	Pe ru′ vi an	Pe ru′ vi an
Chĭl′ i	Chĭl i an	Chĭl′ i an

LESSON 199.

Forms of Government.

Mon arch y, absolute, constitutional. Ar is toc′ ra cy.
Mixed. De moc′ ra cy, pure, rep re sent′ a tive.

Ol′ i gar chy	Des pot ism	Re pub′ li can
Au toc′ ra cy	Par lia ment′ a ry	Dem o crat′ ic

Names of Rulers.

king	sul′ tan } Turkey		khăn, Tartary
queen	sul tā′ na }		re gent
em per or	khē′ dīve, Egypt		vice roy
em press	shäh, Persia		gov ern or
czar } Russia	dey, Algiers		pres i dent
cza rī′ na }	cā′ liph, Bagdad		

Titles.

prince	earl or count	*lord
prin cess	count ess	la dy
duke	vis count (vī)	bar on
duch ess	vis count ess	bar o net
mar quis		bar on ess
mar chion ess		

* The title *lord* may be applied to any nobleman above a baronet.

LESSON 290.

Laws.		*Courts.*
civ il	Mo ga' ic	su preme'
com mon	mŏr al	ap pel' late
stat ute	phys ic al	dis trict
crim i nal	can on	cir cuit (kĭt)
mu niç' i pal	ec cle şi as' tic al	su pe' ri or
com mer' cial	mar i tĭme	chan cer y
cer e mō' nial	mil ĭ ta ry	com mon pleas

Law Terms.

at tor' ney	judge	ref er ee'
coun sel	chan cel lor	re cord' er
băr ris ter	tri bu' nal	um pire
ad vo cate (kĕt)	cli ent	com mis' sion er
ser geant (sär)	plaint iff	o yer and ter mi ner
no ta ry	de fend' ant	mas ter in chan cer y
mag is trate	wit ness	so liç' it or

LESSON 291.

pris on er	sum mons	con vic' tion	fore clos' ure
jail er	sub pœ' na	dis charge	claim
cŏn sta ble	pro scrip' tion	re prieve'	ti tle
sher iff	ar bi tra' tion	sen tence	suit
dep u ty	lit i ga' tion	am nes ty	clause
bail iff	af fi da' vit	a tone' ment	de cree'
jus tice	ev i dence	ar rest'	plea
ju ry	in dict' ment	as size'	writ
tri al	ver dict	eq ui ty	e dict
pros e cu' tion	ac quit' tal	môrt gage (gĕj)	ap peal'

LESSON 202.

Religions.

Chris tian	Prot est ant	Mo ham′ me dan
	Cath o lic	Bụd dhist
	Greek	Brah min
Jew ish		

Sects of the Protestant Church.

Lu ther an	Preş by te′ ri an	U ni ta′ ri an
Meth o dist	E pis co pal	Qua ker
Bap tist	Con gre ga′ tion al	U ni ver′ sal ist

LESSON 203.

Words Relating to Religion.

pope	fri ar	priest	nov ice
pon tiff	monk	nun	mon′ as ter y
car di nal	can on	ab bey	clois ter
dean	e van′ gel ist	arch bish′ op	ca the′ dral
sub dean	el der	la i ty	sac ra ment
prel ate	dea con	flock	be liev′ ers
rec tor	preş by ter	fold	fol low ers
vic ar	chap ĕl	con gre ga′ tion	chris tians
cu rate	sanct u a ry	church	saints
chap lain	cler gy man	pul pit	sin′ ners
min is ter	di vine′	al tar	lit ur gy
preach er	bish op	choir	eu cha rist
rit u al	lit a ny	mat ins	bap tize

LESSON 204.

Relationships.

hus band	grand son	son-in-law
wife	grand daugh ter	daugh ter-in-law
fath er	step-father	broth er-in-law
moth er	step-mother	sis ter-in-law
son	step-son	un cle
daugh ter	step-daugh ter	aunt
broth er	step-broth er	neph ew
sis ter	step-sister	niece
grand fath er	fath er-in-law	cous in
grand moth er	moth er-in-law	half-broth er
		half-sis ter

LESSON 205.

Precious Stones.

di a mond	to paz	cam e o
em er ald	sar do nyx	sard
sap phire (saf ĭr)	gar net	ja cinth
tur quois′ (koiz)	ō nyx	car bun cle
o pal	ag ate	a qua ma rine′
ru by	bĕr′ yl	tour′ ma lĭne
pearl	jas per	car nēl′ ian
am e thyst	sar di us	mal a chite (k)
chal ced′ o ny	in tagl′ io	chrys o lite

LESSON 206.

At the Printing House.

TYPE.	press	hand bill
di a mond	form	show card
pearl	case	post er
ag ate	stick	ad ver′ tise ment
non pa reil′	mal let	sign
min ion	sponge	show bill
bre vier	ink	cards
bour geois′	pa per	cir cu lar
long prim er	fo li o	blanks
small pi ca	quar to	pam phlet
pi ca	oc ta′ vo	mag a zine′
great prim er	du o dec′ i mo	jour nal
	me di um	book
	chap ter	fore man
	sec tion	print er
	par a graph	dev il
	job work	com pos i tor

LESSON 207.

Newspaper Terms.

dai ly	ex change	cor re spond′ ent	ed it o′ ri al
morn ing	ed it or	con trib′ u tor	lead er
e ven ing	re port′ er	sub scrib′ er	lo cal
sem i week ly	jour nal ist	car ri er	ar ti cle
week ly	pro pri′ e tor	news boy	i tem
month ly	e di′ tion	ad ver tis′ er	col umn

LESSON 208.

Public Buildings.		*Architecture.*
church	ho tel′	I on′ ic
tem ple	de pōt′	Dŏr ic
con vent	court house	Tus can
pris on	state house	Co rin′ thi an
pen i ten′ tia ry	work house	Com pos′ ite
ar se nal	town house	E gyp′ tian
ar mo ry	cap i tol	In di an
pal ace	hos pi tal	Goth ic
mosque (mŏsk)	a sy′ lum	Nor man
pa go′ da	hos pĭce	

LESSON 209.

Animals.

		WATER MAMMALS.	
moose	o rang′ ǫu tang	sea u ni corn	wal rus
el e phant	hip po pot′ a mus	whale	seal
gi răffe′	rhi noc′ e ros	dol phin	du′ gong
pu ma	ta pir	por poise (pus)	
chim pan′ zee	sloth	ma nā′ tus	

DOGS.

span iel	shep herd	grey hound	poo dle
mas tiff	New′ found land	coach dog	lap dog
point er	blood hound	bull dog	re triev′ er
set ter	fox hound	tĕr ri er	St. Ber′ nard

LESSON 210.

Reptiles.

snake	tur tle	newt	al li ga tor
liz ard	tor toise (tis)	leech	sal a man der
tad pole	ter ra pin	croc o dile	cha me′ le on

POISONOUS SNAKES.

rat tle snake	United States.	har le quin-snake
cop per head		co′ bra dē ca pel′ lo, India.
moc ca sin		nā ia, Africa.
adder		death ad der, Australia.
vi per	Oriental.	puff ad der, South Africa.
whip snake		horned vi per, Egypt.

LESSON 211.

Meteorology.

at mos phere	in clem′ ent	cur rent	tor na′ do
moist ure	snow	zeph yr	whirl wind
hu mid′ i ty	hail	calm	cy′ clone
dry ness	rain	breeze	hur ri cane
ther mom′ e ter	light ning	wind	sī roc′ co
ba rom′ e ter	thun der	gust	sī moon′
weath er	air	blast	tỹ phoon′
frig id	clouds	squall	mon soon′
trop i cal	me te ors	storm	bliz zard
ge ni al	au rō′ ra bo re ā′ lis	tem pest	rain bow
weath er	e vap o ra′ ion	freez ing	ha lo
va por	mī rage (räzh)	thaw ing	rain-gauge
an e mom′ e ter	tem per a ture	frost	dew

LESSON 212.

Words Relating to Geography.

MATHEMATICAL.

earth	or bit	par al lels	e qui nox
shape	plane	trop ics	sol stice
size	ax is	poles	sea son
meas ure ment	lat i tude	me rid' i an	zone
mo tion	lon gi tude	de gree	globe
hem i sphere	e qua tor	min' ute	cen ter
ro ta tion	rev o lu' tion	sphe roid	sur face

LESSON 213.

PHYSICAL.			POLITICAL.
land	pla teau	har bor	na tion
con ti nent	des ert	river	state
is land	o cean	lake	coun ty
pen in' su la	sea	o cean cur rent	town ship
cape	strait	gulf stream	dis trict
isth mus	sound	cli mate	pre cinct
moun tain	bay	cold	prov ince
plain	gulf	hot	can' ton
val ley	chan nel	tem per ate	com' mune
shore	firth	cat a ract	shire
bay' ou	slope	water shed	cir cle
cav ern	vol ca' no	ta ble-land	cit y

LESSON 214.

Words Relating to Rhetoric.

fig ure	lit er a ture	style	dĭ dac′ tic
sim i le	lan guage	dic tion	prose
met a phor	belles let ters (bel let′ ter)	pu ri ty	let ter
al le go ry	crit i cism	hy per′ bo le	di′ a ry
a pos′ tro phe	sub lim′ i ty	ep i gram	re view′
cli max	beau ty	po et ry	es say
i ron y	pa thos	ep ic	trea tise
sar casm	hu mor	dra mat′ ic	his to ry
per son i fi ca′ tion	rid i cule	lȳr ic	fic tion
an tith′ e sis	wit	pas to ral	fa ble

LESSON 215.

Botany.

plant	an ther	ex ot′ ic	root
shrub	fil a ment	an nu al	rad i cle
tree	o va ry	bi en′ ni al	plu mule
herb	ca lyx	per en′ ni al	em bry o
vine	pet al	seed	husk
fruit	se pal	pĕr i carp	ker nel
grass	pol len	cap sule	sheath
flow er	fo li age	en do carp	vein
sta men	fi ber	sar co carp	leaf
pis til	ten dril	car pel	bulb

LESSON 216.

pod	branch	peel	nod ding
juice	bulb	core	bind ing
pulp	blade	mar gin	twin ing
skin	stalk	clus ter	climb ing
shell	scale	wood y	creep ing
rind	thorn	her ba′ ceous	trail ing
cell	limb	sol i ta ry	droop ing
root	bark	clus tered	up right
stem	pith	tu bu lar	whorled
trunk	run ner	slen der	clasp ing

LESSON 217.

Qualities of Fruit.		*Herbs.*	
ripe	lus cious	sage	moth er wort
un ripe	de li′ cious	thyme	bone set
rare ripe	in sip′ id	an ise	pen ny roy′ al
fla vor	taste less	balm	co ri an′ der
ac id	ten der	rue	lo be′ li a
tart	tough	ver vain	lav en der
pun gent	sa vor y	tan sy	car a way
ac rid	suc cu lent	worm wood	rose ma ry
fra grant	am bro′ sial	yăr row	pep per mint
ma ture′	ăr o mat′ ic	fen nel	mar jo ram
mel low	health ful	ginger seng	el e cam pane′
with ered	de cayed	hys′ sop	cham o mile

LESSON 218.

Flowers.

i ris	nar cis′ sus	hare bell
hy a cinth	a nem′ o ne	cac tus
car na′ tion	monk's-hood	hon ey suck le
for get′-me-not	be go′ ni a	wood bine
phlox	clĕm′ a tis	o le an′ der
dăhl′ ia	a za′ lē a	ja pon′ i ca
lily of the val ley	a ca′ ci a (shĭ)	ge ra′ ni um
he li o trope	jon quil	jas mĭne
mign on ette′ (yŏn)	ġen tian (sh)	myr tle
chrys an′ the mum	daf fo dil	pan sy

LESSON 219.

Words Relating to Geometry.

point	pol y gon	con′ vex
line	cir cle	sup ple ment
a′ re a	sphere	com ple ment
plane	an gle	ax i om
sur face	a cute′	the o rem
sol id	ob tuse′	hy poth′ e sis
tri an gle	di ag′ o nal	prop o si′ tion
square	ob lique′	scho li um
rect an gle	hy per′ bo la	post u late
tra pe′ zi um	pa rab′ o la	cor ol la ry
trap′ e zoid	el lipse′	con verse
rhom boid	ver tex	ra ti o
rhom bus	con′ cave	pro por′ tion
par al lel′ o gram	ra di us	bi sect′ ed

LESSON 220.

Natural Philosophy.

light
re flec′ tion
re frac′ tion
heat
e lec tric′ i ty
mag net ism
spe cif ic grav i ty
buoy an cy (bwoi)
grav i ta′ tion
e qui lib′ ri um
weight
ten sion
pres sure

re pul′ sion
ve loc′ i ty
sta bil′ i ty
im pen e tra bil′ i ty
in de struc ti bil′ i ty
e las tic′ i ty
den si ty
rar i ty
mag ni tude
ex pan′ sion
co he′ sion
at trac′ tion
po rŏs′ i ty

te naç′ i ty
duc til′ i ty
o paç′ i ty
trans pâr′ en cy
fran ġi bil′ i ty
vol a til′ i ty
fu şi bil′ i ty
sol u bil′ i ty
di vis i bil′ i ty
en er gy
gas es
flu ids
in er′ ti a

LESSON 221.

Astronomy.

as tron′ o mer
con stel la′ tion
gal ax y
fir ma ment
u ni verse
sphere
neb u lae
zo di ac
e clip′ tic

a phēl′ ion
ap o ġee
per i ġee
pâr al lax
sys tem
ze nith
na dir
dĭ ur′ nal
e qui nox

e qua′ tor
rev o lu′ tion
dec li na′ tion
cen trip′ e tal
cen trif′ u gal
sun
moon
star
com et

PLANETS.
Mer cu ry
Ve nus
Earth
Mars
Ju pi ter
Sat′ urn
U′ ra nus
Nep tune

LESSON 222.

Words Relating to Physiology.

CIRCULATION.		RESPIRATION.	
heart	veins	lungs	bron chī
au ri cle	cap il la ries	chest	trā che a
ven tri cle	blood	pleu ra	in spi ra′ tion
per i car′ di um	ā er a′ tion	cel lu lar tis sue	ex pi ra′ tion
ar ter y	a or′ ta	air cell	tho rax

DIGESTION.			
mouth	in tes′ tīnes	pan cre at′ ic juice	hun ger
throat	glands	chyme	thirst
e soph′ a gus	sa li′ va	chyle	se cre′ tion
stŏm ach	gas tric juice	ab sorp′ tion	ex cre′ tion
du o de′ num	bile	tho raç′ ic duct	lac te als

LESSON 223

NERVOUS SYSTEM.	EYE.	SKIN.	
brain	cor ne a	cu ti cle	bones
spi nal mar row	crys tal līne lens	cu tis	joints
nerve	hu mors	pa pil′ lae	car ti lage
gan gli on	ret ī na	pig ment	mus cle
re flex ac tion	op tic nerve	per spi ra′ tion	ten dŏn
sen sa′ tion	i ris	hair	lig a ment
per cep′ tion	cho roid	nails	mem brane
ex cīt a bil′ i ty	scle rot′ i ca		hy gi ēne

LESSON 224.

Zoölogy.

king dom	limb	om niv' o rous	sur ly
class	flank	car niv' o rous	sport ive
or der	trunk	in sec tiv' o rous	in stinct
fam i ly	muz zle	gre ga' ri ous	hab its
ge nus	horn	a quăt' ic	re treat
spe cies	tail	ar bo' re al	lair
va ri e ty	tusk	noc tur' nal	den
quad ru ped	snout	tim id	cave
bi ped	fang	fear less	bur row
mam ma' li a	paw	stĕalth y	nest

LESSON 225.

Geology.

ge ol' o gist	mar ble	chalk
min er ăl' o gy	lime stone	de pos' it
min er ăl' o gist	sand stone	de brīs
met' al lur gy	horn blende	glā' cier (sher)
met' al lur gist	*g*neĭss	strā tā
met als	tălc	peb bles
min er als	schôrl	feld spar
rock	ba sąlt'	ac tin' o lite
stone	ste' a tīte	foot prints
gran īte	ser' pen tīne	

FOSSILS.

cŏr al	mol lusk	ver te brate	meg a the' ri um
cri' noid	ar tic' u late	ra di ate	mas to don

LESSON 226.

Chemistry.

chem ist	sul phur	mag ne′ si um (zhi)
ăl′ che my	car bon	man ga nēse′
ăl′ che mist	bo rax	mi ca
blow pipe	sil i ca	ğўp sum
cru ci ble	co′ balt	am mo′ ni a
re tort′	an ti mo ny	brō′ mĭne
a lem′ bic	biş muth	so da
ac id	plat i num	pot ash
al ka lī	mer cu ry	ni ter
ox y gen	po tas′ si um	salt
hy dro gen	so di um	base
ni tro gen	ba ri um	al um
chlo rĭne	cal çi um	

LESSON 227.

change	sup port′	mixt ure	com pound
u nite′	e vap′ o rate	va por	vol a tīle
com bine′	gen er ate	fume	duc tīle
re duce′	in crease′	el e ment	mal le a ble
ox id ize	di min′ ish	liq uid	plas tic
neu tral ize	sub stance	sol id	nas cent
dis solve′	e quiv′ a lent	gaş e ous	neu tral
de com pose′	al loy′	chem ic al	pre cip′ i tate
re act′	a mal′ gam	sim ple	crys tal lize

LESSON 228.

Poisons.	*Acids.*	*Inflammables.*	*Narcotics.*
ar se nic	ni tric	naph tha(naf)	o pi um
strych′ nīne	a cĕt′ ic	as phal′ tum	lạu da num
cre o sote	cit ric	pe tro′ le um	mor′ phĭne
hen bane	prus sic	bĭ tu′ men	cam phor
cor ro′ sive sub li mate	sul phu′ ric mu ri at′ ic	kĕr′ o sene gas o līne	in dian hemp hash eesh
phos′ pho rus	tan nic	cam phēne′	stra mo′ ni um
ver′ di gris (grees)	ox ăl′ ic	tur pen tīne	
nic′ o tīne	car bol′ ic	ben′ zĭne	
caf fē′ ĭne	phos phŏr′ ic		

LESSON 229.

Oils.	*Gums.*	*Liquors.*	*Remedies.*
vol a tīle	tragˉ a canth	bran dy	ar ni ca
es sen′ tial	shel lac	whis ky	cap si cum
cro ton	ar a bic	rum	va le′ ri an
Har lem	mas tic	gin	ip e cac
lin seed	*b*dell ium	ale	rhụ barb
cas tor	guā′ ia cum (yā)	beer	quĭ′ nīne
ol ive	caout choue (kōō′ chŏŏk)	wine	lic o rĭce
cod liv er ot to of ros es	sen e gal	por ter	mag ne′ şi a (zhĭ)

LESSON 230.

Historical Terms.

an cient	pe ri od	nar ra′ tion	de pict′
mod ern	mў thol′ o gy	re cĭt′ al	mĕm′ oir (wôr)
sa cred	tra di′ tion	his tŏr′ ic	re hearse′
pro fane′	fab u lous	de tails′	nar rate
au then′ tic	ar′ chives (kīvz)	lĕg′ end	de lin e a′ tion
leg′ en da ry	chro nol′ o gy	com pile′	a bridged′
an nals	dec′ ade	por tray′	gen er al
e vents′	age	graph ic	rec ord
ep och	dy′ nas ty	an ec dote	de scrip′ tion

LESSON 231.

Moral Qualities and Emotions.

truth	pu ri ty	de vo′ tion	pi e ty
faith	mod es ty	ten der ness	tem per ance
vir tue	hon es ty	con tent′ ment	rev er ence
mer cy	chas ti ty	cheer ful ness	frank ness
meek ness	char i ty	trust ful ness	so bri′ e ty
hon or	hu mil′ i ty	hope ful ness	pa tience

LESSON 232.

love	rage	af fec′ tion	cu ri os′ i ty
hate	grief	jeal ous y	con tempt′
fear	spite	mad ness	scorn
an ger	ter ror	de spair′	am bi′ tion
hope	hor ror	pas sion	hap pi ness
en vy	dis tress	sur prise′	joy ful ness

LESSON 233.

Diseases.

croup	scrof u la	rheu ma tism
diph the′ ri a (dif)	ĕr y sip′ e las	gout
in flu en′ za	salt rheum	as phyx′ i a
asth mȧ (az)	lep′ ro sy	dys pep′ si a
cȧ tarr*h*′	ehol er a	nau se a
bron ehī′ tis	plāg*ue*	dys en ter y
con sump′ tion	pa ral′ y sis	ver ti go
*p*neu mo′ ni a	ap o plex y	jȧun dice
pleu ri sy	ep i lep sy	scur vy
small pox	cat a lep sy	drop sy
chick en pox	spasms	head ache
mea sles	neū ral′ gi a	ear ache

LESSON 234.

ab scess	at ro phy	freck les
tū mor	hys tĕr′ ics	pim ples
can cer	ma ni a	warts
ul cer	lum ba′ go	boils
gan grēne	con sti pa′ tion	car bun cles
con ges′ tion	de lir′ i um tre′ mens	pust ules
whoop ing cough	di a be′ tēs	itch
mumps	nos tal′ gi a	moles
hy dro pho′ bi a	oph thal′ mi a	blotch es

FEVERS.

ty′ phus (fus)	scar let	bil ious
ty′ phoid	nerv ous	gas tric
yel low	spot ted	in ter mit′ tent

LESSON 235.

Railroad Terms.

		TRAINS.	
lo ca′ tion	spike	mail	lo co mo′ tive
sur′ vey	bridge	pas sen ger	tend er
grade	tres tle	ex press′	
track	tun nel	em i grant	CARS.
main	gauge	ac com mo da′ tion	bag gage
branch	switch	stock	pas sen ger
cross tie	turn out	freight	smok ing
sleeper	turn ta ble	ex tra	din ing
rail	frog	re pair	sleep ing
trol ley		spĕ cial	pal ace
ca ble			
sprock et			

LESSON 236.

de pot′ (pō)	des ti na′ tion	brake man
of fice	con nec′ tion	en gi neer′
tick et	de ten′ tion	fire man
pass	ac ci dent	news boy
check	col lis′ ion	cor po ra′ tion
trunk	sta tion	pres i dent
va lise′	junc tion	sec re ta ry
satch ĕl	ter mi nus	treas ur er
car pet bag	sig nal	di rect′ or
bell cord	a gent	share hold er
ar ri′ val	bag gage mas ter	bond hold er
de part′ ure	con duct′ or	su per in tend ent

LESSON 237.

Steam Engine.

cyl in der	riv et	safe ty valve	oil er
pis tón	ax le	throt tle valve	pro pel' ler
valve	whis tle	es cape' pipe	side wheel
shâft	ec cen' tric	steam drum	foot valve
beam	fly wheel	ash pan	feed pump
crank	cut off	grate bars	hot well
pump	con dens' er	damp er	con nect' ing rod
in ject' or	air pump	crown sheet	valve stem
tube	steam gauge	fire box	slide valve
boil er	wa ter gauge	ash pit	steam pipe

LESSON 238.

blow er	swing beam	steam chest
blow off pipe	ten der	steam port
smoke pipe	truck	link mo tion
sta tion a ry	spring	gov ern or
high-pres sure	en gi neer'	plun ger
low-pres sure	fire man	force
re verse' le ver	sto ker	mo men tum
in di ca tor	coal pass er	speed
start ing-bar	bal ance wheel	pow er
driv ing-axle	bear ings	fric tion
driv ing-wheel	ex haust'-pipe	lu bri ca' tion
driv ing-box	work ing-beam	

LESSON 239.

U. S. OFFICERS.

Ex ec' u tive.

Pres i dent. Vice-Pres i dent.

Cab i net.

Sec re ta ry of State.
Sec re ta ry of the Treas ur y.
Sec re ta ry of War.
Sec re ta ry of the Na vy.
Sec re ta ry of the In te' ri or.
Sec re ta ry of Ag ri cul ture.
Post mas ter-Gen er al.
At tor' ney-Gen er al.

Treas u ry.

Bu reau of En grav' ing and Print ing.
Su per vis' ing Ar chi tect.
Comp trōl' ler (*Pron.* Con trol' ler).
Com mis' sion er of Cus toms.
Au di tor.
Treas ur er.
Reg is trar.
Comp trol' ler of Cur ren cy.
Com mis' sion er of In ter' nal Rev e nue.
Di rect' or of the Mint.
Su per vis' ing Sur geon-Gen er al of the Ma rine' Hos pi tal Ser vice.
Su per vis' ing In spect' or-Gen er al of Steam Vessels.
Su per in tend ent of Life-Sav ing Ser vice.
So liç' i tor.

LESSON 240.

Department of War.

Ad ju tant-Gen er al.
In spect' or-Gen er al.
Quar ter mas ter-Gen er al.
Com mis sa ry-Gen er al.
Sur geon-Gen er al.
Pay mas ter-Gen er al.
Chief of En gi neers'.
Chief of Ord nance.
Chief Sig nal Of fi cer.

The Navy.

Bu reau of Yards and Docks.
Bu reau of Nav i ga' tion.
Bu reau of Mil i ta ry Jus tice.
Bu reau of Ord nance.
Bu reau of Pro vis' ions and Cloth ing.
Bu reau of Med i cine and Sur ger y.
Bu reau of Con struc' tion and Re pair'.
Bu reau of E quip' ment and Re cruit' ing.
Bu reau of Steam En gi neer' ing.
Com man der of Ma rine' Cŏrps.

Com mis sions.

In ter-state Com merce.
Civ il Ser vice.

LESSON 241.

Department of Interior.

Com mis' sion er of the Gen er al Land Of fice.
Com mis sion er of Pen sions.
Com mis sion er of the Pat ent Of fice.
Com mis sion er of In dian Af fairs'.
Com mis sion er of Ed u ca' tion.
Au di tor of Rail road Ac counts'.
Su per in tend' ent of the Cen sus.
Di rect' or of the Ge o log' i cal Sur' vey.

Department of Justice.

So lic' it or-Gen er al.
As sist' ant At tor' neys-Gen er al.

Government Printing Office.

Pub lic Print er.

Principal Diplomat'ic Officers.

Am bas sa dors.
En voys Ex traôr' di na ry and
Min is ters Plen i po ten' ti a ry (shi).
Min is ters Res i dent.
Chargés d'Af faires (shär zhā' daf fâr').
Con suls-Gen er al.

LESSON 242.

Judicial Officers.	*Navy Officers.*
Chief-Jus tice.	Ad mi ral.
As so' ci ate Jus ti ces (Eight).	Com mo dore.
Cir cuit Judg es (Nine).	Cap tain.
Dis trict Judg es.	Lieu ten' ant.
Chan cel lor.	Mate.
Mag is trate.	Boat swain.
Jus tice of the Peace.	(*Colloq'y*, Bōsn.)

MAR 4
DEC 16

AD ASTRA PER ASPERA